The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,547.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 23, 1870. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	,, 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
——— including postage	,, 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16	0
——— including postage	,, 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6	0
——— including postage	,, 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0	4
Back Numbers	,, 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	,, 2	8
Third Ditto	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on the 24th May 1870, at noon.

	May		June.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Negapatam	3
,, Carwar	26	,, Madras	6
,, Narrakal	28	,, Coconada	8
,, Tuticorin	29	,, Vizagapatam	9
,, Colombo	30	,, Bimlipatam	9
,, Galle	31	,, Gopalpore	10
		Arrive Calcutta	12

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship COMORIN, 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on the 23rd May 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYAWAR COAST.

THE Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain TEASDALE, will be despatched on TUESDAY the 24th inst., at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Veraval and Porebunder.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 23rd May 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Narrakel	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Compta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Narrakel	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 16th May, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	40	24		9	
Messina	48	33		12	
Naples	50	35		13	
Leghorn	53	36		15	
Genoa	58	36		15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to BREAK THE VOYAGE AT ANY OF THE ABOVENAMED MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of MAY.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

FREIGHT.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 38	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, Captain ROLAND, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th June next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th May 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £58; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,290 Tons, Captain HANSCOM, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 21st May.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE KRISHNA leaving 30th May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS £55
SECOND CLASS £35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w. A.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer APIS, 1,400 Tons, Captain BENICH, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 29th May, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, on or about the 15th June.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.		Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	......	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	......	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	......	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	......	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard for the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:
FIRST CLASS .... £13 | SECOND CLASS £9

Children under 10 years at HALF FARE; under 2 years, FREE. REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—FIRST CLASS, £10-16 per head. SECOND CLASS, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., FIRST CLASS, £4-10; SECOND CLASS, £2-5. CHILDREN over 3 and under 10 years at HALF FARE.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (NOT INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT):—FIRST CLASS, £53; SECOND CLASS, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from BOMBAY by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

PASSAGES to ENGLAND by SUEZ CANAL.—The A 1 Screw Steamer STOWELL, 731 tons, G. WARD, Commander,

This vessel, which will be despatched about the end of the month, has excellent accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. The Stewardess would be glad to take charge of children. For terms apply to

MESSRS. GEO. LOCKHART & Co.,
Agents for the Ship.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE S.S. BENGAL (2,185 tons and 465 H. P.) WILL BE DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL via CANAL, on the 23rd instant at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Suez, First Class ..... £ 40 Second Class .... £ 23
To Liverpool do. .... £ 60 Do. do. .... £ 40
For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Co.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th May 1870.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.		Dhurum-tur.		Butchers Island and Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. BAKER, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 3 P.M.

Hurnee, Unjunwell, Rutnagherry, Jeytapoor, | Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Quarter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

FOR LONDON.

CALLING AT HAVRE, IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFER.

THE new first class AA 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, ALEXANDER DRUCHARD, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First-class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 30th April 1870.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship ALABAMA, Captain BLAND, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside immediately to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by Captain BLAND without further intimation.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

The Ship's responsibility ceases on delivery of Goods from Ship's deck.

HARBORD & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bland and Owners s. s. Alabama.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY!
24TH MAY!!

GRAND GALA NIGHT!!!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

COMEDY, OPERETTA, AND FARCE.

The Performance will be supported by the following popular Artistes:

Mrs. H. RICHARDSON,
Mr. F. H. POLLOCK,
Signor A. ZELMAN,
Mr. H. RICHARDSON,
And several distinguished Gentlemen Amateurs.

On TUESDAY, May 24th, the Entertainment will commence with the elegant Comedy,

COOL AS A CUCUMBER;
OR,
THE REIGN OF TERROR.

To be followed by the popular Operetta, entitled,

LE CHALET;
OR,
WHY DON'T SHE MARRY?

Supported by Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Richardson, and an efficient Chorus.

Tyrolean Air—"Light 'is my Heart."	Mrs. Richardson
Song—"Here in my own secluded Dwelling."	
Duet—"When a little Farm we keep"	Mr. and Mrs. Richardson.
Song and Chorus—"Cigars and Cognac"	Mr. Pollock

GRAND FINALE!—"Oh, Vive l'Amour."

To conclude with, by special desire, the world-renowned Farce,

BOX AND COX.

John Box (a Journeyman Printer) .... Mr. Pollock.
James Cox (a Journeyman Hatter) .... Mr. Richardson.
Mrs. Bouncer (a Lodging house-keeper) .... Mrs. Richardson.

THE MUSICAL ARRANGEMENTS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SIGNOR ZELMAN.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Dress Circle .... Rs. 4 | Upper Boxes .... Rs. 2
Stalls .... Rs. 3 | Pit .... Rs. 1

Commence at 9. Box plan at Messrs. SOUNDY'S.

THE ALFRED DRAMATIC CLUB WILL REPEAT,

TO-NIGHT, at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

THE TRAGEDY OF

PRINCE SIAVUKSH.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, on account of HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

A. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay, 21st May 1870.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

CHEROOTS

Made expressly to order of
MR. J. NEUBERG,
from the best Trichinopoly and Pondicherry
TOBACCO.

Trichinopoly No. 1, Prime quality.
Do. No. 1, Thomsen's Muster.

PONDICHERY INDIANA CIGARS.
Do. LONG CHEROOT SHAPE.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES
AND
THOMAS BEARS' TOBACCO, IN TINS.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

TO MESSES.

A. Kent's Patent
KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINE
with prepared Emery. Price moderate. Apply to
J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE, &c.
J. NEUBERG.

BEST AMERICAN POTASH,
in stone jars.
J. NEUBERG.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON AND CO.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS HENRY SEALY is duly authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank will be CLOSED on TUESDAY next, the 24th instant, the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on TUESDAY the 24th instant, the Anniversary of HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

J. HECTOR, Agent.

Bombay, 19th May 1870.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies. A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

NOTICE.—All OFFICERS and MEN discharged from the Bombay Marine who are ENTITLED to PARTICIPATE in the BATTA sanctioned for ABYSSINIA are requested to transmit without delay to this office Bills in triplicate supported with Certificates from their then respective Commanders.

Forms of Bills will be supplied on application here or at the Office of the Accountant General.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th May 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The AGRA BANK, Limited, is instructed to receive PREMIA on account of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, and to grant Receipts for the same.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

GUZERAT OIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that on WEDNESDAY, the 25th May 1870, at noon, will be SOLD at GODRA, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, the PREMISES of the above Company, with the ENGINE, BOILERS, CHIMNEY, MILL, WELL, &c., &c., as they at present stand; also a quantity of OIL, OIL CAKES, and other things belonging to the Company.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required to be paid on the close of the Sale, and the remaining amount within 10 days from the date thereof, when the concern will be handed over to the purchaser, but on his failing to pay up the amount as above the deposit will be considered as forfeited.

MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE, Liquidator.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(SEE CARD CIRCULARS.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HARRY SCUDAMORE BOSTOCK, late of Bombay, in the East Indies, Agent at Bombay of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, have been granted by the High Court of Bombay to FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Chief Assistant to the Superintendent of the said Company, the constituted Attorney of Henry James Bostock, the natural and lawful father and next of kin of the said Harry Scudamore Bostock, deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are therefore requested to pay their debts, or hand the property over to the said Administrator, and all persons having any claims on the Estate are requested to forward the same to him without delay.—Dated this 19th day of May 1870.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Administrator's Proctors.

MEASUREMENT of COTTON BALES.—It is hereby notified, that in conformity with the scheme for the measurement of COTTON BALES for SHIPMENT by Sailing Vessel or Steamer, recently adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, Measurers have been appointed at the various Bunders, with the sanction and approval of the Commissioner of Customs, to measure all Cotton Bales that may be offered for measurement, under the new scheme, subject to a fee of one quarter anna per bale, to be paid by the Shipper at the Custom House along with the usual export fee.

A Certificate of Measurement will be given by the Measurer, which is to be sent on board with the cotton.

Agents of Ships or Steamers and Shippers have the right of watching the measurements, should they desire to do so.

Shippers who wish to avail of this arrangement should endorse the Customs Export Pass in the following manner:—

"For Measurement at Bunder and Collection of Measurement Fee.

Bombay, 187 Signed. Rs. as. pies.

Measurement fee on bales levied
Signed
Measurement Fee Clerk."

By order of the Committee of Management,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 20th May 1870.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS AND REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

TO THE
RESIDENTS AND VISITORS OF
POONA.

We have the pleasure to announce, that in compliance with the wishes of numerous constituents and to meet the convenience of the Residents and Visitors, we purpose opening a BRANCH at POONA, on the 1st June, for the ensuing season.

Having made favourable arrangements, we are enabled to offer Wines and Spirits at our Bombay prices.

In soliciting the commands of the Residents and Visitors of Poona, we would remark, that the favourable reception that has been accorded to us in Bombay, gives us every confidence that Wines, &c. supplied by us in Poona, will give satisfaction.

Orders for Beer will be executed in Bombay only, as heretofore.

OFFICES AND GODOWNS,
EAST STREET, POONA.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHEUMATISM may be quickly relieved by wearing SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL, A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests .... each Rs. 8 0
Socks .... per pair ,, 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding .... per oz. ,, 1 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder .... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Sal-orubici) .... 12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTION.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1866, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospital and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines, improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office, JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP and Sir CHARLES SARGENT in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had at this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 1.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
(OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE).

Our Firm in Calcutta has now been established half a century, and during that time it has supplied upwards of two hundred Messes. Our House here, during the past year, has opened accounts with upwards of 70 Messes, and with the principal Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras. Those facts are in themselves a sufficient guarantee of the quality and purity of our Wines.

N.B.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

All extremely delicate and dry; first quality.
No. 1 Gold neck—Dry—first quality.
2 do. Very Dry do.
3 do. Extra Dry do.

N. B.—Finer Wines than the above are not shipped to this country: the peculiar dryness of No. 2 and 3 find favour at the principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. Samples may be had at Wholesale Rates.

Also MAGNUMS of Champagne, suitable for guest nights.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

17 0	Light Hock	15 0
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0*	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

	Seal		
20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0*	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0

18 0	OLD MARSALA Z	16 0
25 0*	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8
42 0	CHATEAU Y'QUEM, the pure juice of a selected grape grown on the Chateau Y'Quem Estate	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—PAYNE's Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen .... Quarts.
,, 12 ,, ... Magnums.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.
Just arrived in prime condition.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.
JUST LANDED

Strongly recommended to Invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.
Pints at Rs. 5 per dozen.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE—

NOW LANDING ex Steamer EGITTO from GENOA.

VERMOUTH DI TORINO Genuine, at	Rs. 15	per dozen.
Do. CORA Very superior quality, at	20	,,
VINO MONFERRATO A light red wine, at	10	,,
SICILIAN WINE IN BARRELS of 200 LITRES, at	50	per barrel.
MARSALA IN BARRELS		
OLIVE OIL, SUPERIOR QUALITY, In 1 dozen cases, at	10	per dozen.

ITALIAN LEMONS, FIRST RATE.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 19th May 1870.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Shipments:—

CHAMPAGNES.

Veuve Clicquot	1	Dozen quarts	Rs.	38
Do.	2	,, pints	,,	42
G. H. Mumm & Co.	1	,, quarts	,,	32
do.	2	,, pints	,,	36

HOCKS.

Laubenheimer	1	Dozen quarts	,,	15
Steinwein	1	ditto	,,	20
Liebfraumilch	1	ditto	,,	20
Marco Brunner	1	ditto	,,	26
Victoria Berg	1	ditto	,,	36
do. Ia.	1	ditto	,,	42

CLARETS.

St. Estephe Medoc	1	ditto	,,	9
St. Emilion	1	ditto	,,	14
Chateau Bellevue	1	ditto	,,	10
Chateau de Frauds	1	ditto	,,	18
Vray Canon	1	ditto	,,	20

BRANDIES.

Of different excellent Exporters from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 per dozen.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER.
In 4 dozen cases at Rs. 8 per dozen.
FRENCH CHOCOLATE.
FRENCH MUSTARD.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 19th May 1870.

PURE AERATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE PURIFICATION OF THE WATER EMPLOYED, WHEREBY THE SUPERIORITY OF THE COMPANY'S PREPARATIONS IS MAINTAINED.

SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.

TONIC OR QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.

SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.

LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.

AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.

PURE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens P.B.)
POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)
CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.
AMMONIA, 10 grs.
LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)
LITHIA POTASH.
LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY (FORT & BYCULLA) & POONA

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.
REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the support of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the position we occupy on the market we are enabled to offer better value than our competitors in Bombay.

To Merchants and General Dealers our Terms will be found most liberal both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
1—CHATEAU LATOUR, or MOUTON, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule,	,, 25 0	,, 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER,	Blue capsule,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule,	,, 18 8	,, 10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule,	,, 17 0	,, 10 0
MEDOC, (Cantenac)	Red capsule	,, 15 8	,, 9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule,	,, 13 8	...
SAUTERNE,	Red capsule,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS,	ditto	,, 26 0	...
MACON,	ditto	,, 21 0	...
CHABLIS,	ditto	,, 22 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil,	,,	,, 36 0	Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver foil	,,	,, 32 0	,, 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING, for Ball purposes } do.	,,	,, 27 0	,, 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	19 0
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	,, 32	17 8
MOSELLE, Still, BRAUNBERGER	,, 25	...
HOCK, ,, JOHANNISBERGER	,, 42	17 0
,, ,, MARCOBRUNNER	,, 34	...
,, ,, FORSTER TRAMINER	,, 34	...
,, ,, RUDESHEIMER	,, 26	14 0
,, ,, HOCHHEIMER	,, 23	12 8

SHERRIES.

AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	,, 28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	,, 22 0
do. BLUE SEAL, extra pale, and dry and delicate	,, 22 0
do. BROWN SEAL, very pale, dry and delicate	,, 22 0
do. YELLOW SEAL, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	,, 18 8
do. WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	,, 15 0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	,, 15 8
EAST INDIA MADEIRA, (one voyage) very choice	,, 33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1 GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	,, 30 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	,, 24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	,, 18 0	...

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule	,, 28
COGNAC, Pale, White capsule	,, 25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,, 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	,, 23
,, ,, Scotch	,, 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 21

LIQUEURS,

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA,	,, 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	,, 20	...

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER'S Black Capsule COGNAC: very Superior Old Pale, per dozen .... Rs. 32
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

CUTLER'S R. S. PORT; a really good Wine, per dozen .... Rs. 18
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE TO MESSES, TRADERS, &c.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co. having received large shipments of their various brands—via the Suez Canal—are now prepared to execute all indents on them for Monsoon Supplies.

Particular attention is directed to their New Wine List.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS:—

Hennessy's Brandy, one Star	Rs. 21	per dozen.
Ditto two Stars	24	,,
Ditto three Stars	29	,,
Martell's Brandy, one Star	21	,,
Ditto two Stars	24	,,
Ditto three Stars	29	,,
Begg's Lochnagar Whiskey, in 2 gallon jars, at	17	per jar.
Stewart's Port Wine, a good sound Wine	18	per dozen.
Boord's Old Tom	15	,,
Bass Ale, bottled by Stone, Quarts	5-8	,,
Ditto Ditto Pints	3-8	,,
Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts	4-8	,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto Pints	3-0	,,
Ale Ditto Ditto Quarts	4-8	,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto Pints	3-0	,,

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1870.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of
BURGUNDY
are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good for diluting.

Pommard .... per doz. Rs. 18
Baune .... ,, ,, 16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET
is extending its reputation.

Quarts .... Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts .... Rs. 36 Pints .... Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.

No. 1 Rs. 38 and No. 2. Rs. 25.

SHERRY.

Club Sherry .... Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times of India."

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,
WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts	Rs.	8	0
Do	,,	pts	,,	9	0
Do (old)	,,	qts	,,	10	8
Do do	,,	pts	,,	6	0
St. Estephe Medoc (recommended)	,,	qts	,,	12	0
Do ditto	,,	pts	,,	7	0
St. Julien do	,,	qts	,,	13	0
Do do	,,	pts	,,	7	8
High Wines from		Rs.	14 to	30	0
Sherries from		,,	16 to	24	0

BRANDY.

Hennessy's 3 Stars ***	per doz.		Rs.	30	0
Do 2 do **	,,		,,	24	0
Do 1 do *	,,		,,	21	0
Martell's	,,		,,	28	0

CHAMPAGNE.

Champagne Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented	,,	qts	,,	30	0
Do do do	,,	pts	,,	16	0
Old Tom (Swaine & Borde)	,,	qts	,,	16	0
Whisky (Irish)	,,	pts	,,	15	0
Maraschino	,,	pts	,,	16	0

BEER.

Bass's Beer, Bottled by Stone	per doz.	qts	Rs.	6	0
Do do do	,,	pts	,,	4	0
Tennents Beer, 1st quality	,,	qts	,,	6	0
Do do do	,,	pts	,,	4	4

PORTER.

Tennent's Porter	per doz.	qts	Rs.	5	0
Do do	,,	pts	,,	3	4
Vermouth Noilly Prat	,,	qts	,,	15	0
Do do	,,	pts	,,	8	4

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines, and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

NOTICES.

THE DOUBLE PATENT
GAZOGENE,
OR
DOMESTIC SODA WATER APPARATUS,

For the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures SODA WATER, SPARKLING LEMONADES, CARBONATED WATER, MINERAL WATER, &c., &c., &c.,

The IMPROVED DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE is made to hold six bottles of Soda Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is less than three annas, it reduces the Soda Water to the cost of about six annas per dozen bottles.

The Soda Water, Carbonated Water, &c., &c, will keep for days without deterioration.

THE IMPROVED
DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE

is an ingenious contrivance for placing at the disposal of private Individuals an Apparatus by which the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.

It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with various flavouring mediums; even the most celebrated MINERAL WATERS can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.

Price of the Improved GAZOGENE of the Six Soda Water Bottle Size, with two boxes of Powders each box containing twelve charges, Twenty Rupees. Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders
Twelve White-papered Powders
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders
} All enclosed in one hermetically sealed Tin Box.

Rs. Two per Box, or Rs. 20 per dozen Boxes. Net Cash.

N.B. The Three Twelve Powders combined produce 72 bottles of Carbonated Water or of Soda Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda Water Bottles.

To prevent misunderstanding SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that their terms are

FOR CASH ONLY.

Parties wishing to have a Monthly or Quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders, can be furnished accordingly by payment in advance.

An illustrated descriptive Pamphlet sent free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICE LIST.

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HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders. Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.

	Rs.
"The Complete Cabinet," Oak or Mahogany	44
Do. do. in beautifully Figured Black Walnut.	52
"The New Despatch Cabinet," in Polished Oak	24
"The Registered Stationery Cabinet," Polished Solid Mahogany, with Patent Lock	45
Solid Stationery Case, in Polished Oak	13
The New Library Stationery Cabinet, in Walnut, Oak or Mahogany	26
"Portable Secretaires, Combined Book Case, Stationery Case and Writing Desk, in Oak Wood, and fitted with four Books.	45
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Everybody's Secretaire do. do.	30

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	Rs.		Rs.
Pen Cleaners from	1	to	2
Pen Racks do.	1	to	2
Bronze Metal Paper Weights, from	10 as.	to	1
Call Bells, various patterns, bronzed and lacquered	2-8	and	3
Date Racks	1	to	5
Date Boxes, new patent in Mahogany with rollers, small	2	large	3
Letter Clips, various patterns	8 as.	to	2
Strong boxes of various patterns and sizes	2	to	5
Portable Indian Postage Weigher, in German silver	4		
Quill Pen-making Machines, Ebony Handles	4		
Do. do. Ivory do. from	6	to	12

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Large Selection on hand of various sizes and patterns, from	5	to	25
Magnifying Glasses for examining Photographs and other works of Art	2	to	18

FINE ARTS.

Soundy & Co. invite attention to their Collection, comprising a splendid selection of

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Exquisitely tinted, from subject paintings of the old and modern Artists, coloured in exact imitation of the originals. These works are of the finest specimens procurable and are well worthy of inspection. They may be had without frames, handsomely mounted on Card Board or framed in a variety of handsome styles.

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DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c. Rs.

The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½) 108

The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7) 100

The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c. 84

The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writing slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches 84

The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles 40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 6 by 2½ inches:— Rs.

	Rs.
In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia .... from	16
The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted	10
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE .... Cash price	22
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Cases ever invented."	
TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock	20
TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks	36
LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation	52
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock	30
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco	21
TRAVELLER'S QARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock	10

TRAVELLING OR DRESSING BAGS, &c.

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

	Rs.
Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather .... each from	8
"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen .... each from	8
LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes, beautifully fitted. Rs. 25, Rs. 34, and	38
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty	42
The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted	18
Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted	30
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather	19
Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk	17
Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts	14
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid	18

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET.

NEW INDIAN
SOLID PIANOFORTES

Full Compass, Square, admirable tone, touch, and finish thoroughly secured, manufactured throughout of solid Mahogany From Rs. 575 each.

SYMPATHETIC
GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Rs. 850 each.

HARMONIUMS.
From Rs. 110 to Rs. 350 each.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm, but not much doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	109
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	6 7½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	201¼
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	332½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,096	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	131
30,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	805
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,850
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	690
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	180
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1850 nl.
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,345
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	760
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,375
600	1,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237½
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ (	48.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 21.

Moust, Inspector General of Hospitals, to join, from England.
Blunt, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Lodge, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 21.

FitzGerald, Assistant Surgeon, Civil Surgeon, on furlough, to Liverpool.
Lyons, Apothecary, Medical Service, Bengal, on medical certificate, to Liverpool.
Griffith, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to England.
Tarleton, Lieutenant, 39th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Barclay, Major, 2-24th Regiment, to join, to Secunderabad.
Prendergast, Captain, Civil Service, on furlough, to Liverpool.
Cleveland, Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on furlough, to England.
LeBreton, Ensign, 8th Regiment, to join, to Peshawur.
Stevenson, Ensign, 105th Regiment, to join, to Meerut.
Smith, Ensign, 79th Regiment, to join, to Kamptee.
Blunt, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to England.
Lambart, Ensign, 5th Regiment, to join, to Peshawur.
Caulfield, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Creagh, Major, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, to England.
Macpherson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2-24th Foot, on medical certificate, to England.

MAY 22.

Burras, Captain, 15th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, to England.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 18.)

Captain Sidney Gerald Boon to officiate temporarily as Master Attendant, retaining charge also of the office of Superintendent of the Dockyard.

Mr. William Humphrey Page, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, to have charge of the Sub-division of Moonsheegunge.

Mr. James Crawfurd, B.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahye, is transferred to Rungpore.

Mr. M. H. L. Beebee, Professor, Presidency College, is granted leave for six months, without pay.

The Rev. Henry James Matthew, M.A., Chaplain of Fort William and of the Military Hospital, has been allowed by the Lord Bishop privilege leave of absence for two months, from the 13th instant, or other date.

Mr. Henry Davies, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tirhoot, for one month, from the date on which he has availed himself of the leave.

Mr. George Augustus Pepper to be Additional Judge of Nuddea.

Mr. Robert Hamilton Grant Irvine to officiate, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Pooree.

Mr. Thomas Guyther Charles to officiate temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Jessore.

Mr. F. Dawson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gowalparah, is transferred to Gya.

The following acting grade promotions of District Superintendents of Police are sanctioned, with effect from the 28th ultimo, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Raban, on leave:—

Captain John Charles Campbell Daunt, V.C., to officiate in the first grade.

Mr. Henry Maxwell Reily to officiate in the Second grade.

Mr. Fredric Adams to officiate in the third grade.

Mr. Robert Hamilton Grant Irvine to officiate in the fourth grade, from the date on which he joins at Pooree.

Mr. William Brown Martin, Bhagulpore, is appointed to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control.

Mr. Charles George Baker, V.C., District Superintendent of Police, is allowed six months' leave, together with fifteen days' preparatory leave.

The services of Major John Macdonald are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department from the 2nd instant, the date on which he resumed charge of the offices of Deputy Surveyor-General, &c.

Lieutenant J. May, Assistant Engineer, first grade, from the Circular and Eastern Canals Division to the Behar Circle.

Mr. J. W. Johnson, Assistant Engineer, second grade, from the Patna Branch Road Division to the Dacca Division.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, May 18.)

Privilege leave of absence for one month is granted to Doctor George Grant, Superintendent of the Furruckabad Central Prison, with effect from the 23rd instant or subsequent date.

Doctor Robert Reid, Civil Surgeon of Furruckabad, is placed in charge of the Central Prison at that station, as a temporary arrangement, in addition to his other duties.

Privilege leave of absence, for one month and seventeen days, is granted to Mr. John Henry Bax Ironside, C.B., officiating Civil and Sessions Judge at Agra, with effect from the 10th proximo, or subsequent date.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments and promotions in the Police Force in the North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 15th March last, the date on which Capt. in Francis Edwin Wiggens, District Superintendent of Police, proceeded on furlough:—

Captain Francis Edwin Wiggens, 1st Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere, to revert to his former appointment of District Superintendent of Police, 5th grade.

Captain Charles Henry Cantor, District Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, to be 1st Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere, but to continue to officiate as District Superintendent of Police at Mirzapore.

Mr. Heathcote Smith, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of the 1st grade.

Mr. Charles Edward Yeatman, Inspector Government Railway Police, to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following appointments in the Police Force, North-Western Provinces:—

Mr. Charles Frederick Knyvett, officiating Assistant District Superintendent, 2nd grade, Cawnpore, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, during the absence on deputation of Lieutenant Frederick William Buller, or until further orders.

Mr. J. O'Brien, Inspector of Police at Allahabad, to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent, 2nd grade, at Cawnpore, during the absence of Mr. Charles Frederick Knyvett, or until further orders.

Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Mr. Alexander Macaulay Markham, Settlement Officer of Bijnour, with effect from the 15th instant, or subsequent date.

Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Mr. Auckland Colvin, officiating Secretary, Board of Revenue North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 2nd instant, or subsequent date.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. John Forbes David Inglis, Senior Member Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 1st instant, or subsequent date.

Mr. Septimus Otter Bar es Riddale, B.A., Assistant Settlement Officer of Goruckpore and Bustee, is appointed to be a Settlement Officer of the 3rd grade, and is placed in charge of the Settlement of the Etah District.

Leave of absence for one month is granted to Mr. Henry Farrington Evans, B.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Furruckabad, for the purpose of attending the examination for High Proficiency in Oordoo to be held in Calcutta in July next.

With the consent of the Officer Commanding the Station, Mr. Alexander McArthur, M.B., is placed in Civil Medical charge of Banda, with effect from the 25th ultimo, the date on which he received charge from Surgeon John Pearson Nash.

Mr. William Chichele Plowden is confirmed in his appointment as Magistrate and Collector, but will continue to officiate at Meerut, vice Mr. Richard Henry Clifford.

Mr. Auckland Colvin, officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, is confirmed in his appointment, vice Mr. William Chichele Plowden.

Mr. George Adams, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Humeerpore, is appointed to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Kirwee, in the Banda District.

Mr. Robert Decy Spedding, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Kirwee, is transferred in the same capacity to Banda.

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. Elliot Colvin, officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bareilly, with effect from the 25th instant, or subsequent date.

Mr. William Kaye, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bareilly during the absence on leave of Mr. Colvin, or until further orders.

Privilege leave of absence for one month and eighteen days, is granted to Mr. Robert James Leeds, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mirzapore, with effect from the 1st instant, or subsequent date.

Surgeon Albert Richard Waghorn, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, is appointed to officiate in Civil Medical charge of Mirzapore, vice Surgeon Charles Thomas Paske, or until further orders.

The Reverend James Williams Adams, B.A., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, is appointed Military Chaplain at Allahabad.

Leave of absence for six months, on medical certificate, is granted to Mr. George Rogers, Accountant, 3rd grade, attached to the Thomason College, Roorkee, in extension of that allowed in notification dated the 25th November 1869.

Mr. H. Vacher is appointed a temporary Assistant Engineer of the 1st grade, with effect from the 2nd instant, and is posted to the Delhi District of the Rajpootana State Railway.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—21ST MAY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 0d. „
	Wooden Ships „	£1 6s. 3d. to £1 16s. 0d.
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	Guizelar	Coast and Goa, May 19
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Cochin, May 16.
	M.S. Elphinstone (s).	Dupuy	Goa, May 19.
22	Travancore (s)	Eastley	Hongkong, April 28

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Malleny	Scott	Liverpool.
	Unrivalled	Glover	Liverpool.
	Lancashire Witch	Phease	Callao.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Malabar Coast.
	Neera (s)	Hanscom	Liverpool.
	Greenwood (s)	Hallet	Liverpool.
22	Behar (s)	Hall	Aden and Suez.

The steamer Bengal, Barlow, to Liverpool via Suez Canal obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
18	Mayaram Dayaram	Fladsrud	Bombay, April 29
	Oriana	Currie	London, January 29

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
14	Lady Rawlinson		Covelong
15	Fifeshire		Masulipatam

DEPARTURES.

May.			
15	Sir Robert Seppings.		Vizagapatam
	Medusa		Penang

RUBATTINO PASSENGER LINE.



THE s. s. EGITTO, 1,800 tons, Captain Caocco, WILL SAIL for EUROPE via the SUEZ CANAL on or about the 29TH INSTANT.

There is still room for a limited number of Passengers by the above Steamer at the rates advertised in another column.

Passengers can also be booked to Marseilles (with trans-shipment at Genoa) at £56, 1st Class or £37, 2nd Class, including Wines.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd May 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROSS—May 19th, at Assergurh, the wife of Captain W. H. Ross, Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CHRISTOPHER—DAVIS—May 16th, at St. John's Church, Colaba, by the Rev. H. Glasson, R.N., Mr. James Christopher, of the B. I. S. N. Co., to Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of the late W. Davis, Esq.

BENGAL.

DEATHS.

ROSS—May 14th, at Burrakur, of Asiatic cholera, Mr. Duncan McPhail Ross, aged 37 years.

TUDOR—May 12th, at Dinajpore, Richard Owen, son of the Rev. R. Tudor, Frampton, Dorset, aged 24 years.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

FOULKES—May 12th, at Coonoor, Annie Gertrude, daughter of Rev. T. Foulkes, Chaplain of Coonoor, aged one year and four months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

LUDLAM—May 13th, at Blessington, Simla, the wife of Mr. G. W. Ludlam, of a son.

BOONE—May 16th, at Nagode, the wife of Captain Boone, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

HAZLERIGG—May 12th, at Peshawur, the wife of T. M. Hazlerigg, Esq., Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

CONNER—May 14th, at Roorkee, the wife of H. G. Conner, Officiating Traffic Manager, Ganges Canal, of a son.

WILLIAMSON—May 15th, at Kussowlie, the wife of Captain James Williamson, Royal Welch Fusiliers, and Inspector of Musketry, 3rd District, of a daughter.

KING—May 16th, at Fyzabad, the wife of R. M. King, C. S., of a son.

DEATH.

PEMBERTON—May 13th, at Nynee Tal, Constance Cecil, youngest child of Surgeon-Major G. R. Pemberton, M.D., aged ten months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1870.

NOTHING pleases your Indo-Fenian so much as an opportunity of lecturing "the English," that "disintegrating" race—and we are not at all surprised to see that the massacre in Greece should be taken as the text of a sermon by a great Indo-Fenian authority. It seems that some person in England is jealous of the amount of sympathy shown for the victims. He thinks the excitement is out of all proportion to that which stirred the nation when successive mails brought news of the larger massacres in 1857. He finds a reason for the difference in the fact that the gentlemen murdered in Greece were related to aristocratic persons, while the Indian victims were principally of the middle classes. His memory must be very defective. He cannot remember the intensity, the breadth, depth, and lasting character of the excitement—the rage of 1857. The feeling in England at that dreadful period was national, stirring all classes, without exception. It did not burst forth and die in a few weeks as, we venture to predict, the feeling called forth by the Greeks will; it endured and endures even now. It is not true to say that "names were but little mentioned;" the journals teemed day after day with letters stuck full of names. Long after the tragic occurrences, details of death and suffering and narrow escapes were eagerly published and eagerly read. We say, without risk of reasonable contradiction, that no event recorded in the annals of England for the last half century created so profound, so poignant, so enduring an emotion in the heart of the British nation as the stupendous tragedy of the Sepoy Mutiny. And yet here is a poor creature in England who grudges to the dead and the survivors of this Greek drama a comparatively trifling outburst of sympathy and anger, because, forsooth, the victims in Attica are related to noble houses! How are the Anglo-Indians of 1857 injured by the expression of British feeling in 1870 for the men and women so cruelly used by the brigands of Pentelicus? It is a new doctrine that because "persons of condition" do not sympathise with poor devils—the statement is a libel—poor devils are not to sympathise with persons of condition! No doubt the English race contains a large flunkey element—even Indo-Fenians are not exempt from that as we recently showed—but far worse than the flunkey element is the morbid, grudging, narrow spirit displayed in the printed matter under our eyes.

But the sermon is worse than the text. We have been told that there are some who would "peep and botanize upon their mother's grave." Here is one who selects this Greek tragedy to lecture on the "indiscretion," the "curiosity," the "craving for excitement" of the murdered men. The Pharisee, who is not as other men are, coldly tells us that "the men murdered by the brigands precipitated their fate"—so they were doomed to be killed by brigands some day!—"by indiscretion of their own." Where lay the indiscretion, except in reposing trust in the assurances of the Greek Government? The Indo-Fenian sermonizer misrepresents the whole case. He leads his readers to believe that Lord Muncaster and his friends went to Marathon without considering or providing against the known dangers. He never tells us that the Greek Government was consulted, that an "escort," inadequate and badly managed, was sent with the party. The whole of his sermon on British indiscretion, British arrogance, British vanity, British foolhardiness, would have been spoiled had he represented the facts. But the facts would not serve his turn. He wanted to make out that these "persons of condition," who probably knew more of brigands than he does, looked upon a brigand as a "musical *Massaniello*"—(by the way this is the first time Massaniello was ever called a brigand)—and that they are typical Britons who feel aggrieved when they cannot do exactly what they like; and accordingly he suppressed the essential fact of the story—namely, the permission accorded by the Greek officials, the escort sent by the Minister of War. The knowledge that there were brigands—creatures whose existence was surmised and guarded against, though ineffectually—was "a great part of the inducement to go." A more cold-blooded, high sniffing, inhuman, and inaccurate sermon than that of our Indo-Fenian contemporary on this massacre of persons who, we will suppose, were his countrymen, it has rarely been our lot to read. He even brands the deaths of these English gentlemen as "suicide!"

There is a sort of half-apology for the Greek Government—but no statement of its actual conduct, as recorded in the despatches. Instead of telling us what the Greek Ministers did, instead of describing the relations subsisting between the brigands and persons of station in Athens, instead of even alluding to the surmises of foul play, our Indo-Fenian, of course, finds it more convenient and more comforting to rush off into the conventional tirade against the British Government. The Greek Government "is a poor, weak, little Government, and *therefore* it is quite *safe* to denounce it." Has any existing Government, strong or weak, been more considerably treated than this very Greek Government? Have we never denounced a strong government, whether it were safe or unsafe? How is it that we are so foolhardy, so vain-glorious, so arrogant as individuals, and so timid and bullying as a nation? The truth is that we are not, and the records of history are there to prove it. We are told that travellers may bring on "political complications which may lead to the gravest consequences." When have they done so? In any case the result, it is said, must be one of a very embarrassing character. Then we have the usual conventional yarn, "If the state be a weak one, we necessarily, after the usual fashion, bully and threaten and insist upon this or that, in the way of compensation or retribution. If, on the other hand, it be a powerful state with which we have troublously involved ourselves, there is a vast amount of correspondence and negotiation, and, *perhaps*, in the end we eat humble pie in a manner the reverse of dignified." A philosopher has said that the eye can only see that which it brings the means of seeing. The sentences we have quoted represent English history as seen by the very limited capacity brought to the task by the Indo-Fenian eye. To say the article is shallow, or mean, or inaccurate, would be absurd—it is something different from the truth altogether. After all, we must pity a fellow-creature who can sit on the graves of his murdered countrymen and preach an inhuman gospel on their indiscretion, vain-glory, arrogance, and wind up by accusing them of self-slaughter!

WE have to apologize to Captain Maunsell, R.E., because we wrongly held him responsible for the state of the road from Coorla to Vehar Lake. Mr. Addis, Local Funds Engineer, tells us that he is the person to blame, and not Captain Maunsell. We also learn that Mr. Addis saw the state of the road on Saturday week, and ordered the contractor to remove the metal immediately—an order which was not obeyed. Mr. Addis should see that his orders are obeyed, or, in default thereof, should inflict the proper penalties on a contractor so reckless of the public safety. Mr. Addis admits the justice of our complaints; and we may reasonably hope that an act so wanton will not occur again.

COLONEL SIR A. P. PHAYRE, K.C.S.I., the first Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, will, according to the "Rangoon Mail," be soon gazetted a Major-General.

SIMLA society intends to do honour to Sir Henry Durand in a banquet. The United Service Club have offered the use of their dining-hall, in which it is to take place.

"THE weather, though red-hot, is unusually healthy for the season," writes a Calcutta correspondent of the "Pioneer." "We are atrociously dull without being altogether decorous—the wife of a captain in the P. & O. Company having just eloped with the Acting Master Attendant, each being the head of a considerable family."

MR. OVERSEER TURNBULL, of the Forest Department, who lately annexed some Government monies, and taking French leave proceeded on a tour of pleasure to Paris and London, has been sentenced by the Court at Tellicherry to nine years' imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 10,000, or failing the payment thereof, one more year of penal servitude.

WE are glad to learn from the "Pioneer" that Lord Mayo has entirely recovered from the effects of his recent ugly fall. Our contemporary now explains that the cause of the accident was not a fall from a horse—the horse himself stumbled and came down hopelessly, when going over a bad part of the road, rolling completely over his rider.

IT has been settled that Major-General Norman, C.B., will succeed Sir H. M. Durand in the Supreme Council, when the latter enters upon the Government of the Punjab. Colonel Burne succeeds General Norman as Secretary to Government in the Military Department, and Colonel Allen Johnson succeeds Colonel Burne as Deputy Secretary. The steps below are all given in gradation.

OUR accounts from the Galatea, says the "Pioneer," are full of the disgust still felt by all on board, from the royal commander downwards, at the sudden and still mysterious mandate which has changed their destination from pleasant England to dreary Australian waters. H. R. H. is said to cherish happy memories of India, especially of the sporting trips, and to be quite resolved to return here as a sportsman *pur et simple* at no distant date.

H. H. THE RAJA OF KOLAPOOR, accompanied by Captain West, left Bombay for England by the mail steamer yesterday morning, and a salute of nineteen guns was fired on the occasion. A guard of honour, consisting of a complete company of the 22nd Regiment N. I. with band and regimental colours, and under the command of a British officer, paraded at the Apollo Bunder at 6-45 A.M.; and Lieutenant-Colonel Whittaker, of the Staff Corps, was also in attendance to receive His Highness. The Sultan of Lahej left for Aden by the same steamer, and a salute of twelve guns was fired in his honour on Saturday evening.

THE Lahore paper understands that in compliance with the wishes of the Governor General Sir H. Durand has determined on making Simla his summer residence. "At the first breath of the rumour we were indisposed to believe that he would, during the current year at any rate, run counter to the convenience of his secretaries, some of whom might have been less loud in their acclamations at the announcement of his nomination had they known that in June or July they would have to transfer their household Gods from Murree to Simla. It is now nevertheless rumored authoritatively, but we believe that Sir Henry has been left but little choice in the matter."

"RUMOUR," says the "Indian Daily News," "is already busy with the appointments likely to be made next cold weather. We have reason, however, to believe that the following may be considered as settled. Should General Fytche hold to his determination of retiring from the Chief Commissionership of British Burmah, he will most likely be succeeded by Lord Ulick Browne. This change would give Mr. D. R. Mangles the Chittagong Commissionership. Mr. Grey positively retires at the end of the year, and will be succeeded, as we stated some weeks back, by Mr. George Campbell, who, by over-staying his leave, has vacated the post of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. That Mr. Campbell is an able man and a well-informed and zealous officer, no one will deny. He lacks, however, that special knowledge of Bengal which has hitherto seemed to guide the Government in its selection. His nomination to the post is again a departure from the rule, which seemed to give Bengal to the Home Member of the Supreme Council. Mr. Strachey is reserving himself for the North-West satrapy."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Via Red Sea.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

LONDON, 20TH MAY.

Latest advices state that the American authorities still refuse to allow the Canadian Red River Expedition to cross the Saint Mary's Canal.

LONDON, MAY 21ST.

The blue-book on the Punjaub Tenancy Act has been published. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it is remarkable for the contradictory opinions expressed by eminent Indian officials.

Sir Erskine Perry protested against the Duke of Argyll writing the despatch and then discussing it with the Council. The Duke of Argyll replied that it was the usual course of the Council to suggest alterations if desirable in the despatches drafted out by the Secretary of State. Lord Cairns moved for a copy of the special correspondence.

The Banda and Kirwee booty has been agreed.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 19TH MAY.

The editors of the *Reveil* and *Rappel* have been condemned to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of 1,000 francs.

MADRID, MAY 19TH.

The Spanish Ministry have resolved to confer the Royal attributes upon Marshall Serrano.

LISBON, 19TH MAY.

Baldisana at the head of six battalions entered the King's palace here yesterday. An engagement took place and seven men were killed.

The Duc de Loulé has resigned, and the King has entrusted the Duc de Saldhana with the formation of a new Ministry.

LISBON, 20TH MAY.

No fresh disturbances have taken place here to-day.

ITALY.

GENOA, 19TH MAY.

Three Italian ships of war have arrived off Caprera as the Government are fearing the formation of fresh revolutionary bands.

FLORENCE, 21ST MAY.

The Minister for Public Works replying to Arriveriere declared that the Government were actively engaged with a view to the adoption of the Brindisi route for the passage of the Indian mails.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

PARIS, 21ST MAY.

The Emperor Napoleon made a speech this day on the occasion of his reception of the report of the Plebiscitum. His Majesty expressed his thanks to the nation and said the object of the Plebiscitum was to ratify the constitutional forms of the Empire. He said he would not deviate from his liberal policy but enforce respect for the national will.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

LONDON, 21ST MAY.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone said the correspondence relative to Marathon affairs was not yet complete. Despatches he said had been received explaining satisfactorily that secret relations apparently existed between the brigands and persons of rank at Athens.

Several weeks must elapse before the Government can decide its policy.

LONDON, 20TH MAY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was steady. Fair Dhollera 9 7/16d.

The Manchester market is quiet, but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings 9s. 3d.

8¼ lbs. do. 11s.

40's Mule Twist 1s. 4½d.

The sum of £102,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

ADEN, 21ST MAY.

The steamer Hindostan, with outward Indian Mails, left Aden for Bombay on the 19th, at midnight.

THE EUPHRATES ROUTE.

THE GOGRA, one of the Turkish steamers intended to ply on the Euphrates, has been wrecked in Charak Bay on the Persian Coast, and serious doubts exist whether she will ever be got afloat again. It was a most rash idea starting a frail river craft over two hundred feet in length with plates excessively thin, to run up the Persian Gulf in the stormy months of March and April, and the accident that has occurred is especially to be regretted as it throws back the carrying out of the present energetic Pasha of Bagdad's design of opening up communication by steamers on the Euphrates between Bagdad and the nearest navigable point to Alleppo, by which it was supposed that the Euphrates and Mediterranean would have been practically brought within three days travelling of each other.

Colonel Messoud Bey has arrived at Charak with the Turkish corvette Broussa and the Turkish steamer Asur, late the celebrated blockade-runner Fox, but by latest accounts they do not seem able to effect much towards getting the vessel off.

It would pay the Turkish Government to have an experienced naval officer to put their vessels in these waters on a more efficient footing. The happy-go-lucky way they now go to sea is sure to end in disaster sooner or later, and it would be a pity for the spirited attempt of opening up this route to fail from any such cause.

X.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 21st May, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind westerly, thermometer 91.

CANNANORE, 21st May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 83, barometer 29·950.

TUTICORIN, 21st May, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-east, thermometer 88, barometer 29·88.

CARWAR, 21st May, 10-20 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light westerly, thermometer 84, barometer 29·96.

MANGALORE, 21st May, 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 88.

VINGORLA, 22nd May, at 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west and west, thermometer 91.

CARWAR, 22nd May, at 10-25 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light north-westerly, thermometer 83, barometer 29·94.

MANGALORE, 22nd May, 2-45 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 88.

CANNANORE, 22nd May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-westerly moderate, thermometer 81, barometer 29·938.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—22ND MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 21st May, 3-9 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 27 minutes.

Via Russia, 21st May, 7-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 32 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st May, 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 6 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 21st May, 4-52 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 23 minutes.

Via Russia, 19th May, 10-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 52 hours 18 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st May, 10-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 6 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 21st to 8 P.M. of the 22nd May is as follows:—

To Bombay		Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	1 49	0 1
„	Calcutta	5 5	0 2
„	Madras	one in	0 35

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

SHANGHAI, 21ST APRIL.

MR. VAN GUMPACH has obtained a verdict for taels 1,800 in his suit against Mr. Hart.

The accounts with regard to the rebellion in the west of China continue unfavourable and the subject is attracting increased attention.

The departure from China of Commodore Jones who has been succeeded by Commodore Price in command of the station is looked upon with general regret as he has commanded much esteem.

Much anxiety is felt respecting the outturn of the negotiations concerning the treaty revision, and general satisfaction was felt at the success of the Deputation to Lord Clarendon.

REUTER'S AUSTRALIAN EXPRESS.

MELBOURNE, 23RD APRIL.

A vote of want of confidence having been carried the Macpherson Government has resigned. Mr. Macgregor, the mover of the vote, failed to form a Ministry and Mr. McCulloch was sent for. In a few days the following administration was announced as having been formed:—

McCulloch ..Chief Secretary.
Francis ......Treasurer.
Mitchie ......Attorney General.
Wrixon ......Minister of Justice.
McPherson.... „ Lands.
Mackay ...... „ Mines.
Wilson ......Commissioner of Railways.
Bates .... „ Public Works.
A'Beckett .... „ Customs.

Parliament meets on the 10th of May—all Ministers have been re-elected without opposition except Mr. Mitchie who it is anticipated will obtain a seat for Ballarat West without a contest.

The long continued drought has at length broken up and some splendid rains have fallen.

The Easter Volunteer encampment had to be broken up in consequence of the wet.

Fresh tenders will most likely be invited for the North Eastern Railway as the lowest tenderer has failed to comply with the conditions.

The news from New Zealand is to the effect that Te Kooti's party is being closely pursued by large parties of friendly natives. In a late engagement Te Kooti lost 19 killed, including a noted chief, and 325 prisoners.

Small quantities of wool have been sold during the month at firm prices, showing a slight advance on some sorts. In the general markets nothing has been done beyond supplying the immediate wants of the trade, with the exception of a slight speculation in Kerosene. Trade in all the colonies continues very dull.

The elections in South Australia are nearly over. It is understood that Ministers intend to reconstruct before meeting Parliament.

The Governor of South Australia is now on a visit to the different colonies.

The New South Wales Assembly has negatived the select committee's report on railway extension, and the Government has withdrawn the Loan Bill.

The sum of £10,000 has been added to the Superannuation Fund.

Manning's Preserved Meat has been tested with a favorable result.

Arrival from India—Isabella Brown.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. BEHAR, Captain B. Hall, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr T Owen Snow.

For Marseilles—Mr Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr Trimnell, Mr Charles E Leggatt and friend.

For Suez—Mr Plate and Captain Barn.

PASSENGERS TO EUROPE.

THE following passengers proceeded per s. s. Neera, Captain Hanscom, on Saturday evening:—

For Liverpool—Captain, Mrs and Miss Prendergast, Rev Mr and Mrs Beynon and servant, Mrs Bonfellow, Mrs Glen, Mrs Swan and infant, Lieutenant and Mrs Hutchinson and infant, Dr and Mrs Fitzgerald, Captain and Mrs Kerr, Mr Carry, Mr Pickles, Mr and Mrs Smith and 3 children, Mr Benson, Mr Wintle, Mr and Mrs Anderson and 3 children, Mrs Thompson, Mr Horford, Mr Knock, Mr Beacock, Mr Lyons, Mr Wyeth, Mr Orr, Mr Murphy, Mr W Brown, Mr R Brown, Mr Smith, Mr Highet, Mr Rinciman, and Mr Butler.

For Suez—Major and Mrs Blunt, 2 children and servant, Mr Rumney, Captain Caulfield, Mr Low, Major Creagh, Mr Firmstone, Mr Parker Jervis, Mr Gostling, Rev Mr Macpherson, Mr and Mrs Woolley, Mr E Woolley, and Mr P Woolley.

For Aden—Nine natives.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Bengal, Captain Barlow, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Suez Canal with the following passengers:—

For Liverpool—Major and Mrs Hill and four children, Mrs Hurst and three children, Miss Hurst, Mrs Miller, Captain and Mrs Steward and three children, Mr and Mrs Wilson, Miss Campbell, Mr Gordon, Mr and Mrs Thomson and two infants, Mr Joseph Bell, Mr. J F Rye, Mr Robert Cairns, Mrs A Campbell and infant, Mrs Lester and child, a lady and child, Mr Edward Parry, Captain and Mrs Lodey and infant, Lieutenant Bishop, Lieutenant Brownlow, Mrs Johnson and two children, Mr Thomson, Mr T S Scott, Mr J W Ballantine, Mr Law, Mr Thomas Edge, Mr C A Boswell, Dr E J Cleveland, Mr Ashburner and infant, Mr A Stanback, Mr Tolputt, Mr W Barnett, Mrs Huffam, Mr Price, and Master Finlayson.

For Suez—Mrs Turner, Mr Birch, Mr W O Punnett, Mr Judah Ezekiel, Mr Symons, and Dr Gordon and infant.

SIND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 17TH MAY.

THE municipal dues in Kurrachee have lately been increased, and as the Municipality have not seen fit to give their reasons for such increase, very considerable discontent prevails. Some go so far as to assert that funds to the amount of one lakh and twenty thousand are hoarded up, and fresh imposts levied to keep the whole concern going, and the deposit intact. I am inclined to disbelieve this statement. I do not imagine that the Municipality have one quarter of the amount to come and go upon; it is quite possible that the sum may exist, but then, on the other hand, there may be claims on it which would at once reduce the total to a sum quite insufficient for current work. The exact state of affairs can, of course, only be ascertained when the accounts are published; and this, I trust, the Commissioners will lose no time in doing; but meanwhile it seems hard to believe that if funds were really available, the dues would be increased. There seems a very general idea that cotton should be much more heavily taxed than it is, because during its transit the roads suffer severely. I very much doubt whether the bad state of some of our roads, or indeed of any of them, is owing half as much to cotton as people assert; as to the tax, I think I am correct in stating that this is the only port where cotton is taxed at all, and that it is not usual to lay an impost on goods in transit. The exports of cotton are, I am told, increasing, and the amount already reaches 40,000 bales in the present year.

"Cynic" and "Music," in the *Sindian*, have been rating the Kurracheeites soundly for their apathy in the way of supporting entertainments provided by caterers for public amusement. "Music" pitches into the Penny Reading Committee, who in their turn reply that if people won't come forward either to play, read, or sing, they individually are helpless—thus corroborating in a certain sense the view taken by you in an article on Penny Readings some time back. "Cynic," however, charges the whole place with an utter want of enterprise, and I fully agree with him. Kurrachee alas! will do nothing to help itself; and if some zealous few do come forward for the public weal, the residents will, as a favour, and provided the prices are not too high, condescend to come and see, have a riot in the gallery, and then go home and grumble. Look at the uproarious confusion there was in the gallery at a late theatrical and musical representation, as an example. True appreciation is not shown by shouting and rapping of sticks, any more than public amusements can be kept afloat by reluctant and limited encouragement. The company now performing here complain pretty freely of want of support, but the fact was that their prices were not low enough for the soldiers, who always fill a house, if they can, on such occasions, while the price of a reserved seat entitled the holder to expect something better than the fare produced. A great mistake this company made, moreover, was attempting farces without scenery or lights; and the finest acting suffers heavily from the want of these concomitants.

I have been greatly amused by the publication in the *Poona Observer* of a letter from a Kurrachee correspondent regarding courts-martial. The *Times of India* has reproduced the communication, so I may inform you that no such court as the one first alluded to was held at Kurrachee; if I am not mistaken the trial took place at Ahmedabad in 1867, when a staff sergeant was tried for and found guilty of "theft and disgraceful conduct." I have no intention of inflicting a sermon on military law upon your readers, so content myself with the above denial. To those acquainted with the case, this first step unfolds the scheme in hand.

Fever is still prevalent, but at present is chiefly confined to the natives; so long as the weather gets no hotter than it is now, we shall do well enough.

THE Netherlands Government is said to be considering a plan for constructing light-houses all along the coast leading to Batavia. The work will require years before it can be carried into effect.

H. M. S. GALATEA AT CEYLON.

GALLE, 10TH MAY 1870.

I SCARCELY like to begin my letter by apologizing for not having written before, or you may imagine that I think you have suffered any loss by my not having done so; but I confess that I have kept my promise but indifferently well, and have allowed the grass to grow under my feet, while you have been picking up all the news of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Ceylon from various, but possibly as authentic, sources. As you well know, the island of Ceylon abounds in coffee, cinnamon, elephants, and newspapers, and immediately on the landing of His Royal Highness, he was met by a deputation of editors, sub-editors, special correspondents, and printers' devils, who have since been in constant attendance, all vieing with one another for a closer proximity to that fountain-head, from whence they have drawn streams of intelligence and information, and produced those floods of newspaper eloquence which have charmed the rest of the outside world, and you, possibly, amongst the number. From them you will have learnt all the particulars of the levée and the ball; how Mr. Jones, taking 3 o'clock to mean a quarter past 4, arrived just in time to see the Duke starting off on his evening drive; how Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, who ought by rights to have had the private *entrée*, was compelled by some mistake to contaminate himself with the *'oi polloi* on the grand staircase; how the lovely and accomplished Miss A., who had got a new silk dress from Paris, on purpose to dance with the Duke in, fell into a fit of hysterics on seeing him disappear amongst the throng of dancers with his arm encircling the waist of that odious Miss B.; how Sandy M'Tavish got himself up in full Highland costume regardless of expense, and how the reel never came off, and poor Sandy was left puzzling his brains to know how the deuce he was to pay the piper. You will also have heard how all Colombo started off, in the middle of the night, to see the elephant kraal; how the elephants were so accommodating as to consent to be kraaled, just at the time when His Highness was ready to view the ceremony; and how one monster, thinking that a wild elephant was as good as a tame one, refused to be kraaled at all, but rushed in upon his would-be captors until, being attacked by the independent fire of the spectators, as well as by the spears of some adventurous horsemen, he was compelled to acknowledge the superiority of civilization, and succumbed to the forcible argument of a rifle-bullet behind his left ear. Accounts will have reached you of the grand public ball which was carried out in such a magnificent manner, and with such perfect success; of the trip that the Government gave the sailors of the Forte and Galatea to Kandy, and the generous way in which they were treated; of the cricket matches, in which the Colombo Club was twice victorious, first over an eleven of the Forte, and then over an eleven of the Galatea. You will have heard of the visit of H. R. H. to the Buddhist temple at Candy, to see the sacred tooth; of his elk-hunting in the mountain districts, and the jovial time he spent there amongst the coffee-planters; and last, but not least, of the ball given at Colombo, by Mr. DeSoyza, a native, which was quite unsurpassed by any entertainment that had preceded it, and showed the Duke that a native knew how to treat him as well as his own countrymen. This was the last of the gay doings at Colombo, and on Monday the Galatea steamed out of the Colombo roads, having on board His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson and staff. It had been intended that the Duke should lay the foundation-stone of the new light-house to be built on the Great Basses Rock, but the heavy swell rendered landing impossible, and the ceremony was postponed. We arrived at Trincomalee on Wednesday, and on Thursday the royal party went over to the Cottiar river, about ten miles from Trincomalee, in the Galatea's steam launch, and then rode along the banks of the river to a place called Kellevettie, the head-quarters from whence they were to start on their elephant-shooting expedition. Here an encampment had been formed, and a bungalow had been built, specially to accommodate the royal party, and which was fitted up with every luxury that civilization could devise.

It being too late to commence sport that evening, we settled down to enjoy the comforts of the bungalow, and were soon engaged in discussing a most excellent dinner; and, as is always the case, when a number of sportsmen get together, many wonderful stories were told of hair-breadth escapes in former expeditions, and many were the anticipations of being able to add to our stock of adventures by the events of the next few days. On the following morning (Friday) the party were out at daylight, and as they had plenty of time before them, they preferred to stroll about in the vicinity of the camp, picking up what small game, in the shape of pig, deer, or jungle-fowl that might come in their way, and so returning for shelter during the heat of the day and going out again in the cool (?) of the evening. Friday passed away pleasantly and quietly, and with moderate sport. Saturday was a day of travelling, and the large party at the camp broke up and separated in different directions. The Duke, accompanied by Messrs. Corbett, Tyndal, Birch, and Davidson, rode off to a place called Cumbanatchie, a distance of twenty-two miles, where another encampment had been formed, and the same admirable arrangements had been made for the comfort of the travellers as had been noticeable at Kellevettie. Another party, consisting of Lord Charles Beresford, Lieutenant Hallifax of the Forte, Captain Tweedie, and Mr. Varian, went off in another direction into some very thick jungle, whilst the remainder were contented to stay at and near the Kellevettie camp. On Sunday, the Duke and his suite pushed on to the Mahavilla Ganga river, where the greatest number of herds of elephants had been collected together, and, after a hard morning's ride, they were very glad to rest quietly in anticipation of the morrow's sport. In the meantime, a great commotion had been going on at Kellevettie, and the pretty little camps and well-arranged bungalows had been entirely destroyed. Just as the party had come in from shooting, they were alarmed by a cry of fire and saw smoke and flame issuing from the roof of one of the bungalows. After such a scorching hot day, everything was as dry as a chip, and a breeze springing up just at the wrong moment, in the course of ten minutes or a quarter of an hour the whole place was burnt to the ground, and the greater part of the property destroyed. The heaviest loss fell upon Mr. Corbett, who had made arrangements for a three months' shooting expedition, and had laid in a stock of all things necessary for the trip; of course, on such an occasion, it was a case of every one for himself, and those who were there rescued what few things they could from their own bungalows, one of the party showing great pluck, but very little presence of mind, by rushing valiantly into the thickest of the smoke and flames, and returning triumphantly with a cake of soap. After this catastrophe the whole party, with the exception of Dr. Symes of the Galatea, took the first opportunity of going back to the ship. But, to return to the Mahavilla Ganga, on the banks of which river H. R. H. and party were resting on Sunday night, and where, doubtless, Mr. Corbett was indulging in dreams of glorious sport in anticipation, which, alas! were not to be realized. They were astir at daylight on Monday morning, and were soon on the track of a herd of elephants, and the Duke managed to get within about twenty yards of one of them; but either firing too high, or the bullet being too small, he did not succeed in bringing him down. During the morning he had shots at two more beasts, but was unsuccessful. This was very disappointing, after tracking them so long under a hot sun; but the reason assigned was the size of the rifle, which was too small to attack so formidable an antagonist as the Ceylon elephant. However, another opportunity was soon given of trying what a larger bullet would do. While resting in the middle of the day, one of the Duke's attendants heard a cracking in the jungle, and the sportsmen were soon off in search of the cause. H. R. H. taking a No. 10 bore rifle managed to get within fifteen yards of a very fine elephant, and dropping the bullet in on the right spot on the temple, he rolled him over stone-dead. This was the only elephant killed by the party, but it was not on account of the sportsmen failing to work hard in search of their game, for they were out tracking herds nearly the whole of next day. The older sportsmen seemed to think they had collected too many herds together, and this had made the elephants wild and difficult to be got at. In spite of these drawbacks, H. R. H. appeared thoroughly to enjoy the work, and, crashing through the thickest jungle, wading across rivers, with the mud and water sometimes above his knees, sometimes round his waist, and sometimes so deep that he had to swim, he seemed to be on perfectly equal terms with his companions. He was free from all state and ceremony; there was likely to be a very rough interchange of compliments between himself and the monsters he was pursuing; and he had the consolation of knowing that a herd of elephants were not the sort of people to present him with an address. Then, again, the catering department was so admirably arranged, that whenever the game got out of sight, champagne and sodawater appeared upon the scene, and, under such a broiling sun, the popping of corks was almost as pleasant a sound as the popping of rifles. On Wednesday the party had to think of returning, and having had enough riding, they took canoes to come down the river, and after ten hours' misery in the boats they arrived at the mouth of the Mahavilla Ganga, where they found the steam launch ready to take them on board the Galatea. The whole of the arrangements of the expedition had been under the direction of Mr. Tyndal, who had done everything in his power to ensure good sport, and whose masterly way of bringing up his skirmishers with the champagne and sodawater at the critical moment renders him worthy to be placed in the front rank of good generals. Lord Charles Beresford and those who were with him had also succeeded in killing one elephant, which fell to his lordship's gun. The party being composed of two sailors and three Irishmen, they had plunged recklessly into the thickest jungle, where they could not see five yards, the only places they could walk in being the avenues made by the elephants themselves; and, if any of the elephants had taken it into their heads to have charged down one of these, their pursuers have stood a good chance of being annihilated, as they had no possible means of escape. They had with them one of the sailors of the Galatea, who thought it necessary to light bonfires all round them every night to keep off the wild beasts. The only event of interest that had happened at Kellevettie was that one of the natives had caught a crocodile with a hook and line and tied him up to a tree for the Duke to shoot at on his return; but as H.R.H. did not come back that way he was disappointed in his humane intention.

The Galatea left Trincomalee on Friday morning the 6th, and arrived at Galle on Sunday. To-morrow (Wednesday) we sail for the Mauritius, and thence to the Cape, where we may expect to arrive before the end of June. I think it very probable that I may be allowed to keep my appointment in the ship, and remain with her to the end of the cruise. I am gradually settling down to my new life, and I hope, in my next letter, to be able to give you my first impressions of life on board a man-of-war.—*Pioneer.*

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY, 1868-69.

From C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Colonel H. D. DALY, C.B., Officiating Agent, Governor-General, Central India; dated 22nd April 1870.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 90, dated 28th September 1869, forwarding the report on the political administration of the Central India Agency for the year 1868-69, and to express regret that it has been impossible to reply to it at an earlier date, as there were matters discussed in it of which the Viceroy preferred to postpone the consideration till he had an opportunity of meeting you at Jubbulpore.

2. His Excellency in Council has perused the report with much interest, and desires to acknowledge the excellent services of yourself and the officers who are specially brought to notice in paragraphs 290 to 298 of your report.

3. During the past year most of the States within the Agency have suffered severely from drought and famine. His Excellency in Council has perused with much satisfaction the accounts of the charitable measures adopted for the relief of the suffering people by the Maharajah of Gwalior, the Maharajah of Indore, and the Maharajah of Rewah, and by the Chiefs of Punnah, Chirkari, Chutterpore, Rutlam, and Seetamhow. The personal interest which the Maharajah of Gawlior took in the measures of relief is particularly gratifying, and His Excellency in Council has read with much interest the account of the famine in Gwalior written by the Maharajah himself. The acknowledgments of Government are also due to Colonel Meade and the following officers and gentlemen for their exertions in the relief of distress:—Colonel Alexander, Captain Thomson, Captain Bradford, Dr. Stratton, Mr. Coles, Messrs. Spencer and Wakley of the Railway Company, and particularly Sergeant Cummings of the Department Public Works.

4. His Excellency in Council is glad that you have been able to report favourably of the administration of so many of the minor States whose resources must have been seriously crippled by the calamities of the year. Those more especially deserving of favourable notice are the junior State of Dewas, Jowrah, Seetamhow, Jabooa, Rutlam under the superintendence of Mir Shahamut Ali, and Kilcheepore. His Excellency in Council has heard with much regret of the death of the Chief of Kilcheepore, who is described as having been, next to the Begum, the best ruler under the Bhopal Agency.

5. The conduct of Kishnajee Rao Poar, of the senior State of Dewas, stands in unfavourable contrast with that of the Chief of the junior State. It is matter of deep regret to His Excellency in Council that the counsel and entreaty of Colonel Meade and Maharajah Scindia, whose son-in-law he is, have been thrown away upon this Chief, who should be informed that the state of his administration, as disclosed in paragraphs 51—53 of your report, has attracted the notice of His Excellency in Council, and will not fail to be visited with some mark of the displeasure of Government unless a reform be brought about. His Excellency in Council also notices with regret the unfavourable report of the administration of the Chiefs of Sillana and Myhere and the dissatisfaction caused by the interference of the Chief of Ragoogurh with the rights of the landholders. His Excellency in Council hopes that your next report will exhibit an improvement in the administration of these petty States.

6. It would, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, have an excellent effect in all the minor States within the Central India Agency if Maharajah Holkar could be induced to adopt a more liberal system of revenue administration. The remarks which you have recorded in paragraphs 27, 28, and 31 of your report, and the observations of Colonel Probyn confirmatory of the report which Colonel Hughes made last year as to the discontent prevailing in the Indore pergunnahs within the Western Malwa Agency, have been perused by His Excellency in Council with much regret and with some anxiety. His Excellency in Council, however, hopes that the advice given by the Viceroy to the Maharajah at Jubbulpore will not fail to have good effect, and that when your next report is submitted there will be less occasion for unfavourable comment.

7. The levy of duties on supplies for the garrison at Mhow, as described in paragraphs 37 and 38 of your report, in apparent violation of the 8th article of the Treaty of Mundisore, is a matter requiring very careful consideration, and His Excellency in Council requests that you will submit a special report on the subject at an yearly date.

8. His Excellency in Council requests that the dispute with the Thakoors of Rampoora (paragraph 39), the disputed boundary between Indore and Khandeish (paragraph 43), the dispute between Holkar and Jabooa (paragraph 154), and the outrages committed by the Moogeas in the district of Jawud Neemuch, and even in the Neemuch cantonment (paragraph 85, and Gwalior Agency Report, paragraphs 104 and 105), may be made the subjects of separate and special reports.

9. His Excellency in Council does not understand the remarks made in the 7th paragraph of your report on the subject of the extradition of criminals, which appear to be based on paragraph 33 of the Gwalior Agency Report. Scindia and Holkar are not required to prosecute fugitive criminals in a British court of justice. The British Government has no desire to shelter criminals from Native States, and has no objection whatever to deliver them up when the demand for their surrender is made in accordance with the law, which requires the production only of so much evidence as will raise such a presumption of their guilt as would justify their trial; but it must be obvious that Government cannot surrender persons on demand without reasonable evidence of their having committed crime. Should you be of opinion that the present law could with advantage be altered so as to admit in evidence for the purposes of extradition depositions recorded before the Political officers of the British Government accredited to Native States, His Excellency in Council will be prepared to take the subject into consideration on receipt of a report containing your views. If, on the other hand, when demands for the surrender of criminals are made on Native States by the officers of the Government of the North Western Provinces, sufficient time is not allowed for the witnesses to reach the Court, as stated in paragraph 33 of General Chamberlain's report, the matter should be represented at once to the Lieutenant-Governor, who will no doubt take the necessary steps to prevent the recurrence of the complaint.

10. With respect to General Chamberlain's remarks that the Gwalior Durbar have fair reason to be aggrieved by the manner in which its subjects and authorities are treated by British subjects employed in the Department Public Works and the Post Office, His Excellency in Council requests that you will at once enquire into the grounds for this statement, and submit a report giving in detail any specific instances to which these remarks can properly apply, in order that immediate steps may be taken in the proper quarter to remedy this alleged grievance if well-founded.

11. His Excellency in Council requests that the following important matters may not be lost sight of:—The conservancy of Indore (paragraph 47); railway feeders from Bhopal (paragraph 5); roads in Malwa (paragraph 45); the Gwalior outlaws (paragraphs 88—91); the education of Scindia's heir (paragraph 29 of Gwalior report).

12. The remarks in paragraph 29 of Mr. Cole's report, and paragraph 44 of Dr. Stratton's report, regarding the postal route to Nagode, will be brought under the notice of the Financial Department.

13. His Excellency in Council is glad to acknowledge the services of Maharajah Holkar, Maharajah Scindia, the Begum of Bhopal, and the Chief of Jaboon in the matter of dispensaries. Dr. Beaumont, Superintendent of Malwa Dispensaries, Dr. Keegan, of the 1st Central India Horse, and Native Doctor Wamun Rao, also merit the acknowledgments of Government.

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BATHURST vs. GOAD AND GOAD.

JUDGMENT.

Claim to recover Rs. 10,000 damages for defamation.

Preamble.

The plaintiff in this case is a governess entertained by the co-defendant, Major Goad, whilst on leave in Europe for the education of his two children Samuel Goad, 11, and Amy Goad, 10 years of age. The terms of the contract of service are laid down in an agreement dated Brighton, 23rd September 1868.

The plaintiff's petition, dated 23rd February 1870, sets forth the grounds of her complaint as follows: viz., that the defendant Mrs. Goad, wife of Major Goad, had falsely and maliciously spoken and published of the plaintiff the words, "That nobody knew who Miss Bathurst was, that Major Goad had picked her up in Paris;" and again, "that Major Goad was privately married to Miss Bathurst, and that he was a bad man." The above statements having been made on or about the 21st December 1869 and conveying—in the words of the plaint—the meaning that "the plaintiff was co-habiting with and living in adultery with the said Major Goad, and also that the plaintiff had committed and abetted the crime of bigamy in having privately married Major Goad, whose *first* wife the defendant above named was still alive; and further, that the plaintiff was a person of mean origin who had been leading a disreputable life in Paris."

Again the petition sets forth that on or about the 13th December 1869, the defendant, Mrs. Goad, had falsely and maliciously spoken and published the following words: "I hear that Miss Bathurst lashed Amy," the daughter of Major Goad, implying thereby that the plaintiff had behaved in a cruel manner towards the said Amy; and during the same month and year the words following: "Miss Bathurst wears black on account of her sins." And finally, the plaint charges defendant with falsely and maliciously writing and publishing the following words:—"That Major Goad was living a life of infamy and shame," thereby implying and meaning it to be understood that Major Goad's connection with the plaintiff was of an improper and disgraceful character."

The plaintiff urges that by the above "statements of the said defendant (Mrs. Goad) the plaintiff has been grievously injured in the profession of a Governess and Lady's Companion, and has lost the friendship and society of her friends, and has in other respects suffered grievous loss from the defendant's mis-statements concerning her."

The defendant Mrs. Goad's written statement, dated 8th March 1870, urges the following pleas:—

I.—Her coverture in abatement of the suit, or for such orders as the Court may think fit in that she is an English married woman, her husband Major Samuel Boileau Goad being still alive.

II.—That whatever she had said against Miss Bathurst and Major Goad had been in the *bona fide* prosecution of an undertaking, to carry out which she had recently come from England, to this country, viz., to obtain a judicial separation from the said husband (on the ground of his adultery with Miss Bathurst which, from what she had heard in England she supposed or believed to be a fact), and to obtain the custody of her children who were then and still are in charge of Miss Bathurst, and Major Goad. That in the prosecution of this undertaking she had taken up her residence at Ambala, where, or near to where Miss Bathurst and Major Goad were living; that she did all she could to collect evidence for the purpose of a suit which she had recently filed under the Indian Divorce Act against her husband in the chief Court of the Punjab; that in the course of this enquiry she may have made disparaging or defamatory remarks respecting Miss Bathurst; that such was unavoidable under the circumstances; that she believed such remarks to be well-founded; that they were made without actual or personal malice if with that indignation and feeling which a wife and mother must entertain in such a case; and that though admitting this she will not admit having used the defamatory language as set forth in the plaint.

III.—That without making any such admission as that just mentioned, she would state that the language said to have been used by her to the effect that "no one knew who Miss Bathurst was and that Major Goad had met her in Paris" was true in substance and in fact, and that it was further true in substance and in fact that Miss Bathurst had severely whipped her daughter Amy.

IV.—And lastly, that it was true in substance and in fact that Major Goad was leading an immoral life.

The first plea was diposed of by the Court by the addition of the name of Major Goad as co-defendant to the suit.

Mr. Rattigan appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. E. Reynolds for Mrs Goad, Major Goad for himself acting under the advice of the plaintiff's pleader.

No plea was filed by Major Goad.

The issues as agreed upon by the parties to the suit are:

I.—Did the defendant utter or write the words alleged in the plaint?

II.—If she did, were the words written or uttered without malice in the prosecution of an enquiry necessary for a suit under the Divorce Act now pending in the chief Court, and as such privileged?

III.—With the exception of the alleged defamatory statement that Miss Bathurst is married to Major Goad; is the alleged defamation true in substance and in fact?

IV.—In the event of the above issues being decided in favor of plaintiff, to what damages is she entitled?

Judgment.

This case is both peculiar and painful. Peculiar in that although Miss Bathurst is the plaintiff and charges Mrs. Goad with the use of defamatory language in regard to herself, the law has necessitated the joining of Mrs. Goad's husband as co-defendant with her in an action in which from all the circumstances attending it he appears also as *quasi* plaintiff. In his final address on his own behalf to the Court, Major Goad dwelt on this fact. "His position," he said, "was not enviable, but the cause being the protection of a lady's fair fame, he would endeavour to do his duty," &c. It would seem that this *pro formâ* was supplying the funds for his own prosecution, and further that any damages that might be awarded to the plaintiff would also have to come out of his pocket; the result in a monetary view falling harmless on Mrs. Goad.

Painful the case is when we come to consider the position in which the young daughter of Major and Mrs. Goad has been placed—of the tender age of 10, clever beyond her years, brought forward in a public witness box to swear that her mother had declared to her that her father was "living a life of infamy and shame." It is well, I think, that the counsel for the plaintiff should open his concluding address with the remark that had the libellous statements been confined to the children, little notice would probably have been taken of them.

If there is an occasion on which a mother's communication to her children is to be held sacred, it is surely such a one as this. "A communication made bona fide upon any subject-matter in which the party communicating has an interest, or in reference to which he has a duty is privileged, if made to a person having a corresponding interest or duty although it contain criminating matter which without this privilege would be slanderous and actionable." (See Tremlett, p. 533.) It will hardly be contended that the interest of Mrs. Goad and her children, and their respective duties in regard to their relative positions to each other were and are not identical. The Court holds them to be so under the special circumstances of this case especially, and as such holds these communications that were made to have been privileged.

Great stress is laid by counsel for plaintiff on the nature of the words spoken to the girl—it is a very peculiar coincidence I think that the repetition of these words should have been confined to this girl. Samuel Goad is a year older than his sister and he does not tell us all that she does, he says merely that his mother said she had heard that Miss Bathurst lashed them, and that his sister was dressed more like a soldier's than a gentleman's daughter, and was neglected. Why, I ask, should the mother keep all the indelicate allusions for her daughter's ear alone? It was wrong from the outset to put either of these children in the witness box, it was considerate in the defence not to trouble them with cross-examination.

We will now proceed to the further evidence produced by the plaintiff in support of her charges.

I.—Miss Allen states that she (*i. e.* Mrs. Goad) never said that Major Goad was living in adultery with Miss Bathurst, she said she thought they must have been privately married by her coming out with Major Goad in that way.

II.—In reply to the same question which ran thus:—"Has she ever told you that Major Goad was living in adultery with Miss Bathurst and that they had been privately married to each other?" Another witness, Mrs. Ferguson, says, "She told me in confidence that Miss Bathurst was not a fit guardian for her children. She supposed Miss Bathurst was living in adultery with Major Goad. I heard nothing about marriage."

III.—Mrs. Moore in answer to the question, "Did Mrs. Goad ever tell you that Major Goad had been privately married to Miss Bathurst?" says, "Not to the least of my recollection;" and to the question, "Did she ever tell you that there was an improper intimacy between Major Goad and Miss Bathurst?" she replies, "Yes, she did tell me so, and that was what brought her out to India."

III.—Dr. Ferguson states that he has "heard Miss Bathurst mentioned as governess to Major Goad's family," but that he does not remember Mrs. Goad telling him that Major Goad was living in adultery with Miss Bathurst, nor did he hear that they had been privately married.

IV.—A Mr. O'Callaghan is also called by the plaintiff, but has no evidence to give.

With reference to the second count, viz., that Mrs. Goad had said that no one knew who Miss Bathurst was, that Major Goad had picked her up in Paris.

I.—Miss Allen says, "Mrs. Goad told me that Major Goad had told her friends that he had met Miss Bathurst in Paris. I cannot say that Mrs. Goad ever said that nobody knew who Miss Bathurst was."

II.—Mrs. Ferguson replies, "Mrs. Goad told me that Major Goad had met Miss Bathurst in Paris, but that she (Mrs. Goad) did not know who Miss Bathurst was. I do not remember her saying nobody knew who she was."

III.—Mrs. Moore says, "I have heard Mrs. Goad say that none of Major Goad's family would receive her (Miss Bathurst), as it was not known who she was."

IV. Dr. Ferguson briefly replies, "Certainly not."

And now in regard to "lashing Amy."

I.—Miss Allen says that Mrs. Goad told her "that the ayah who left Miss Bathurst's service, and other servants had told her that Miss Bathurst used to lash Amy."

II.—Mrs. Ferguson replies, "No; she mentioned that the ayah had said Amy Goad was ill-treated by Miss Bathurst."

III.—Dr. Ferguson does not remember that Mrs. Goad ever mentioned this to him at all.

The above is the sum total of the evidence advanced by the plaintiff in support of her claim to damages, and what is it worth?

Mrs. Ferguson and Miss Allen are sisters and are nieces of the defendant Mrs. Goad. Mrs. Goad has herself informed us that her object in coming out to this country was "in consequence of a conversation she had had with Major Goad's family at home." She adds that she told her nieces of her intention to bring a suit in the Divorce Court, she also told Mrs. Moore, an old friend of twelve years' standing, and one who acted as her interpreter in her conversations with natives that she had actually filed a case in the Chief Court praying for a judicial separation from her husband. Starkie, p. 283, lays down that "when a confidential relation is established between the persons with regard to an enquiry of a private nature whatever takes place between them relevant to the same subject, though at a time and place different from those at which the confidential relation began may be entitled to protection, &c." It cannot be questioned that the relationship existing between these three ladies and Mrs. Goad was of a confidential character, it cannot be necessary that the enquiry on which they were engaged should be one in which each must have a mutual interest, as any such proviso would defeat the evident object of the permission. That such a relationship should be the result of a meeting under the same roof of an aunt situated as Mrs. Goad was, and her nieces, and of her meeting with an old friend seems to the Court but natural, it would indeed be difficult to imagine any other, and after all what did she tell them? She told them of her suspicions in regard to the relationship of her children's governess with the father of those children; she spoke on information received from Major Goad's family at home, and that that family had those suspicions even before Major Goad and Miss Bathurst left England, is very evident from Major Goad's own statement that he had been asked by friends as also had Mrs. Goad, who Miss Bathurst was? Neither of them cared to satisfy this very natural curiosity, and if their silence creates suspicions it is not to be surprised at. In common fairness to the plaintiff Major Goad ought to have satisfied that curiosity, Miss Bathurst herself complained of a want of cordiality—where was the remedy? and what the objection to its application?

I hold then that under the above circumstances all that was said by the defendant Mrs. Goad at Ambala to Miss Allen, Mrs. Ferguson or Mrs. Moore, she is "entitled to protection" for.

In the foot-note to the quotation above given from Tremlett is the following from Addison on Torts: "But if the defendant have the means of enquiry of ascertaining whether the charge be true or false, and neglect to make enquiry, and exercise no efforts to arrive at the truth, his belief can hardly be an honest belief." If we held then that Mrs. Goad's communications to her nieces and to Mrs. Moore made her liable, we should simply render it impracticable to conduct any enquiry at all as the counsel for the defendant, Mrs. Goad, has forcibly shewn.

To Dr. Ferguson Mrs. Goad did not extend her confidence as his replies already prove. We have so far then disposed of the evidence for the plaintiff, and have declared it to be under protection, but we have now to refer to Mrs. Goad's communications to Mrs. Hamilton, the lodging house keeper at Lahore. The evidence of Mrs. Hamilton has not been taken. Mrs. Goad herself says, "I have mentioned the supposed adultery of Miss Bathurst with Major Goad with reference to the suit in the Divorce Court but not in any other way (to Mrs. Hamilton). This was entirely voluntary on my part and was not in consequence of any question on her part. I did not expect to obtain any information from her on the subject. I did not tell her that Miss Bathurst had ill-treated Amy. I did not tell her that Miss Bathurst had been picked up in Paris and that no one knew who she was. I did not enter into any particulars. I have spoken to Mrs. Hamilton on the subject to account for my coming to Lahore."

It is to be regretted that Mrs. Hamilton was not herself put into the witness-box. We are groping altogether in the dark to discover what Mrs. Goad did say to Mrs. Hamilton—it would be endless to go into the probabilities and possibilities of what her statement to Mrs. Hamilton really was, it may and it may not have been libellous. Admitted that it was voluntary, it might have excluded responsibility, for we must bear in mind throughout the whole of this case the occasion that called for any remarks that were made.

The above arguments then dispose of the final issue entirely and solely in the defendant, Mrs. Goad's, favor, and we turn to the second malice.

In any statements she may have made use of in her conversations with Mrs. Hamilton, and which may not have had especial protection, has malice been the motive power? The position of the parties must be the criterion by which we must judge this. Major Goad engages a governess, declines to explain to his friends who she is—those friends entertain suspicions which he will not clear up—his own people communicate their suspicions to his wife and she in all *bonâ fides* acts on them. If Miss Bathurst has been placed in a false position, she has only herself and Major Goad to thank for it. The occasion has justified all that Mrs. Goad has said or done. The law here in India recognizes no distinction between slander and libel, and it exempts from liability every thing in which, 1st.—The truth is substantiated; 2nd.—The publication has been made for the benefit of some individuals; 3rd.—It has not proceeded solely from malicious motives.

There is no clear evidence of the existence of malice apart from what must naturally arise in the heart of any woman in Mrs. Goad's position, that there was indignation is admitted and was but natural.

In regard to the third issue, the truth of the statements in substance and in fact, excepting that referring to Major Goad's marriage with Miss Bathurst, the Court has to take into consideration the circumstances under which this action has been filed—filed as it has been subsequent to the filing of Mrs. Goad's suit in the Divorce Court—why is it brought here, is it with the view of securing from some Court the determination of some portion at least of the matter that is to come before that higher Court? If this be so, the object must signally fail, for this Court will satisfy itself by merely stating its opinion that the evidence advanced in regard to the alleged adultery is very open to objection—Mr. Stewart's seems improbable when we consider that the parties' case was actually pending, Mata Deen's is most questionable, and Nicholas' (who is called to rebut it) is utterly incredible, and after all what were the other statements made? The total head and front of the offending has been or has originated in one very harmless question—"Who is Miss Bathurst?"

The investigation into the case has been of some considerable length, but still Mrs. Goad, who certainly has some interest in knowing who is selected to be the governess of her children, can scarcely be wiser now than when she first, most naturally, asked it.

Major Goad was satisfied with the introduction the clerk at Galignani's gave him to a carriage retreating from his doors said to be carrying in it a wealthy "aunt" or distant relative of the plaintiff's. Mrs. Goad merely asks for some more definite introduction nor is such inconsistent—the ordinary and daily usages of society call for an interchange of references in matters of this description. This exchange of references has satisfied Miss Bathurst and Major Goad, but his explanation of them has not satisfied the members of his own family whose curiosity is not unnatural.

It cannot be held inconsistent on Mrs. Goad's part to seek for some explanation of the circumstances that could induce the plaintiff to quit the guardianship of a wealthy aunt and tie herself down for a term of years as Lady's Companion or Governess on the really inadequate allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem.

These points are doubtless capable of a full and thorough explanation—why is this withheld? Mrs. Goad merely seeks for it, is entitled to it, and has not yet received it.

In conclusion, the Court would make the following extract from Broome on Common Law, p. 737:—"The question however still demands our attention, under what circumstances will a communication *prima facie* libellous, be deemed in law to have been privileged? It will be so when made *bona fide* by the party charged, in the performance of some social or moral duty, or in the conduct of his own affairs and with a fair and reasonable hope of protecting his own interest in a matter when it is concerned."

With the above quotation the Court must dismiss the plaintiff's suit with all costs.

(Sd.) F. E. Moore,
O. D. C.

14th May, 1870.

—*Indian Public Opinion.*

SIR HENRY DURAND.

The Governor General was in no way controlled by the Secretary of State in the appointment of the new Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. We rejoice to be able to state not only that Sir Henry Durand was Lord Mayo's selection, so soon as the consideration of political questions allowed his Excellency to come to a decision, but that the prerogative of the Governor General in nominating Lieutenant Governors has not been interfered with. All such nominations must, of course, be approved of by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, but such approval in no way implies interference unless, which is improbable, the recommendation should be outrageously absurd or dangerous. The etiquette, we believe, is for the Governor General to submit at least three names to her Majesty but accompanied by an expression of his own opinion, which is always followed. In the case of the members of Council the Governor General acts as the Premier does in nominating Bishops. Two names are submitted, with the Governor General's opinion, but as the appointment is directly from the Crown, that opinion is as often neglected as it is followed. Sir Henry Durand's name, for instance, was thus sent home by Lord Canning along with Lord Napier's, when the former so chivalrously vacated his seat in the Home Council in favour of Sir James Outram, whom it was necessary to coerce into remaining in England if his life was to be prolonged. But the Court, resenting Sir Henry Durand's independent opposition to the destruction of the Indian army, which destruction has cost the tax-payers at least a million sterling a year, ever since, ignored the contract made by Sir C. Wood and passed over Lord Canning's earnest recommendation of Sir Henry Durand. As if this wrong were not enough, Sir Henry Durand was somewhat similarly kept out of the Punjab six years ago. But, such is the nobility of his nature, none save his intimate friends knew the bitter injustice done to him, and he has served India with a true-heartedness and independence which has given him a hold on the opinion and even affection of every class unknown since Henry Lawrence died for his country. A dinner is to be given to Sir Henry Durand by society in Simla, and he will join his appointment on 1st June.—*Friend of India*, May 19.

BOMBAY.

The steamer Afrique (Fraissinet's), 3,500 tons, Captain Rolland, left Aden on the 18th instant.

It is said that Mr. Dalzell, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, N. D., intends shortly to retire on pension.

Ahmedabad.—Mr. F. D. Melvill assumed charge of his appointment as Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad last week.

Parsee Matrimonial Court.—A Parsee female named Jaijee, daughter of Rustomjee Framjee, has filed a plaint in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court against her husband Hormusjee Dosabhoy, in which she applies for a divorce.

The Attempted Suicide.—The Mahomedan who was found lying on Friday on the ground in the rear of a mosque in Memon Mohla, with a gaping wound in his abdomen and a portion of the entrails protruding, is progressing well in the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A Case for the Sessions.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on Friday last committed one Bhagoo Hurry to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court for house-breaking by night, and theft of ornaments and Rs. 375 in cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,037, the property of one Luxmon Heera.

The Alfred Dramatic Club, it will be seen, repeat to-night, at the Grant Road Theatre, the tragedy of Prince Siavuksh, which seems to have grown a favourite. It has now been played four nights, each time before a crowded house. We hope the encouragement the Club have met from the public will induce them to persevere in their efforts and put other pieces in a still better manner on the stage. The dresses and scenic arrangements are all that could be expected.

His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Dr. J. M. Barbero, Bishop Vicar Apostolic of Hydrabad (Deccan), was consecrated at Rome on Passion Sunday, April 3rd, by Cardinal Corsi, Archbishop of Pisa, assisted by Bishop Murphy of Hobart-Town and Bishop Moreno. —*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee goes to England this week. There are two rumours anent his departure. One is, that he is going under the pay of some native raja to support a foundering cause; and the other is that he goes, ostensibly to represent an *Avatar* of "all India" against the Income-tax.—*Mitrodaya.*

The s. s. Dacca.—It is really, we believe, a true bill upon which the Indian Government was charged with wasting the public money in the matter of the s. s. Dacca. Some time ago the Government proposed to purchase this fine vessel, but in the end declined to give the £43,000 demanded by her owners, the India General Steam Navigation Company. It was therefore resolved to hire her services, and the sum of £38,000 has been paid for freight. Appalled by this outlay, the Government returned to the charge, and again asked the price of the ship. Again the Company replied, £43,000. After paying another £38,000 the proposal will be renewed with the same result, unless the directors in the meantime bethink them of the Sibylline books, and raise their price after each refusal.—*Englishman.*

A French firm here advertises the arrival on the 17th inst. of twenty tons of Alpine ice shipped at Genoa per steamer Egitto through the Suez Canal. Is it possible to construct an ice-hold or refrigerative cupboard, so that fruit and other perishable produce might be exchanged between this and Europe? Everybody knows the story of how Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the first of that ilk, packed a quantity of Mazagon mangoes as a present for the Queen, and how, of all that were sent, only two arrived sound and safe, and how the Duke of Wellington, dining with Her Majesty, observing them, said—"Ah! mangoes, good, very good!" and promptly despatched them ere they came near the Royal lips. Surely the Canal will bring us something good to eat, as well as other produce. Already European or Egyptian oranges have made their appearance, and their superiority over the chuffy, juiceless productions of this country is immense.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

The mail that reached Bombay on Saturday last brought the sad intelligence that the Rev. Father Jerome Petersen, S.J., had died on board one of the Fraissinet Company's steamers, soon after passing through the Straits of Bonifacio. The Reverend Father had been always weakly, and for the last two months much anxiety was felt about his health by his brothers in religion. At last the doctors declared him to be suffering from acute liver disease, and that there was no hope of recovery except in his immediate return to Europe; and accordingly he left Bombay. This is the brief tale of Fr. Petersen's career in India, which he reached on the 11th October of 1859, when he was 34 years old. By birth and education he was a Protestant, but in his early manhood doubts came upon him, as to where he should find the truth. The Catholic Church presented him the clearest marks of what he sought for; but he feared to offend his aged father and the other members of his family, who were all Protestant. At last, a meditation upon Hell threw aside for him all difficulties, and he took the step which brought him into the bosom of the Catholic Church. After a short interval he resolved to aim at perfection, and applied to be admitted into the Society of Jesus, of which he became a member in 1852. The seven years that followed, spent in the noviciate and the higher studies preparatory for priesthood, supplied him with that store of virtue which made him so efficient in the work allotted to him in Bombay.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

THE MAIL TO CHINA.

During the monsoon, the China mail steamer as well as the English will be despatched on Wednesday morning. The change commences this week, the Orissa leaving for China and the Salsette for Suez on the 25th instant.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Mr. Richardson has been public-spirited enough to get up an entertainment in this theatre for to-morrow, the Queen's birth-day. "Cool as a Cucumber," the operetta of "Le Chalet," and "Box and Cox" make up a very good programme. We wish the company success.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The s. s. General Havelock, Captain Drewitz, sailed on Saturday last for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Mr. S. M. Salaman. And thirty-five deck passengers.

The s. s. Greenwood, Captain G. Hallet, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. William Jardine and child.

The s. s. Sir J. R. Carnac, Captain T. S. Guizelar, arrived on Saturday last from the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev. Mr. E. N. Dickenson, Master A. Jardine, and one hundred and fifty deck passengers.

The s. s. Lord Clyde, Captain H. Kingcome, arrived on Saturday last from Cochin with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Oldfield, Mr. and Mrs. Woolley, Mr. E. Woolley, Master Woolley, Captain Barn, Mr. McIntosh, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Huffam, Master Finlayson, Mr. Oliver, and sixty-five deck passengers.

THE PARSEE PRIEST DEFAMATION CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 11th instant was published a petition signed by one or two Justices of the Peace and a few others and presented to Government on behalf of one Jamsetjee Sorabjee Madun, convicted of and punished for defaming Mr Nowrojee Shapoorjee Sanjana, praying for mercy. One misstatement in that petition deserves to be exposed. The petitioners alleged that the prisoner had already suffered in health from confinement. On a reference to the surgeon to the jail, that gentleman certified that there was no reason to believe that the confinement had in any way proved injurious to the health of the prisoner. This may be one of the reasons which induced Government to reject the petition.

D.

Bombay, 21st May.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—21st May.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Theft.—Cangooram Goorodyal was charged with stealing a gold ornament and other articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 48 belonging to Durja Mandyal, and was, on conviction, sentenced to receive thirty stripes.

Trespass.—A Purdasee was charged with trespassing in a dwelling house and was fined Rs. 5.—Another Purdasee was charged with a similar offence, and was fined Rs. 10.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 22nd May, 8 p.m.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Turkey, 21st May, 9-50 p.m.; via Russia, 21st May, 8-45 p.m. From Europe, via Turkey, 21st May, 4-52 p.m.; via Russia, 21st May, 10-53 p.m.; America, via Russia, 21st May, 3-45 p.m. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

PASSENGERS FROM CHINA.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Travancore, 1,185 tons, Captain C. H. Eastley, arrived yesterday from China, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr. W. B. Buckham, Mr. N. B Tata, Mr. Pestonjee, Mr. H. M. Padsa, Mr. D. S. Futtakia, Mr. Sungramid, Mr. G. King, Mr. R. Smith. From Singapore—Mrs. Moylan and two infants. From Penang—Mr. H. L. Smith. From Galle—Mr. E. B. Livingstone, Mr. Fetherstonbaugh, Mr. J. D. Palmer, Mr. Colley, Mr. W. B. Browne. And four deck passengers.

MEASUREMENT OF COTTON BALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As a shipmaster, I wish to make a few remarks relative to a subject which has occupied a considerable space in your paper of the 19th and 20th inst., viz., the measurement of cotton.

My experience has shown me that if I object to the measurement given at the press I will lose more in another way by detention of the ship. I therefore suggest that the cotton should be measured alongside of the ship. No honest man can object to that. It will at once put an end to the question of bribery between dubashes and muccadums, and the owners of ships will be paid for what the ship carries. Why should respectable merchants in a place like Bombay object to this? Surely they do not wish the ship to carry 10 per cent of cotton for nothing; and, if they are not, they ought to be above compromising matters with muccadums. I know that when I was here last year the bales measured on board of the P. and O. Company's steamers were under the press measurement, simply because the muccadums knew they were to be measured on board. Let the merchants pay a little more for good hands and let the ships have a little justice to show that the commercial morality of Bombay is better than it is at present represented.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 21st May. NAUTICUS.

THE GREEK MASSACRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the leader in this morning's issue of the *Times of India* on the "Massacre in Greece," the writer states that the travellers "knew perfectly well that there was danger from brigands, but they treated the matter of brigands as a joke." But he has, strange to say, quite overlooked the fact which is repeated in every private as well as newspaper account of the tragedy, and is even distinctly mentioned by Lord Muncaster himself, that he "applied through the British Legation at Athens for information as to the safety of visiting the plains of Marathon, and if an escort was necessary," and that the reply received was that "the road was safe; there were no brigands in Attica." Can the term "fool-hardiness," which the writer of the article referred to makes use of, then, be applied with justice to this party of travellers? They evidently did not "despise" the brigands, for their first step was to enquire as to the safety of the road to Marathon, and on the report of the Greek Government that Attica was safe, Lord Muncaster and his party set out on their excursion into the country.

The writer, moreover, contrasts the measures taken by the Indian Governments, in warning tourists of the dangers of the road, with the shortcoming of the Greek Government, in not apprising Lord Muncaster and his friends of the existence of brigands in the neighbourhood of Athens; and he would have that done in the West, which we do in the East. But the very same thing had been done in Greece, in the instance under notice, that is generally done out here, namely, the best information and advice were given *on the Government being applied to.* Unsolicited, the Government volunteers no information and proffers no advice. On the application of Indian tourists, Government duly warns them, if need be, of the perils of the country they purpose visiting: on the application of Lord Muncaster and his friends, the Greek Government reported Attica "safe,"—unfortunately, however, the Government had reckoned without its host in this instance.

In any case, it *is* discreditable to the Greek Government that brigands should exist so close to its capital and the Government not know it.—Yours, &c.,

21st May. G. C. G

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—19th May.

(Before John Connon, Esq., Chairman, Captain W. P. Walshe and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., Members.)

Theft.—Wullob Moorar was charged with stealing certain gold and silver ornaments and sundry articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 805, the property of Bursha Zama Sadoo. He was also charged with fraudulently receiving the aforesaid property, knowing it to be stolen. Complaintant said—I am a Grashia in the territory of the Raja of Jarjtpore. I came to Bombay about a fortnight ago, and lived at Girgaum in the house of one Merwanjee Bhownuggreewalla. The gold and silver ornaments and other property now before the Court are mine. On Friday night the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, I put the ornaments and clothes in this copper receptacle, which I locked. I kept the key with me. The copper receptacle was placed in the room in which I sleep. When I awoke the following morning, at 7 o'clock, I missed the receptacle. I went and told all the circumstances to the son of the landlord of the house. He called the police. The servants of the landlord were searched, and his coachman (the prisoner) taken into custody. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the same day, the prisoner was brought to me and this property shown to me by the policeman. This copper receptacle was not shown to me. I identified the gold and silver ornaments and clothes as my missing property, and remarked that the copper receptacle in which they had been kept was not forthcoming. The prisoner was then taken away. About a quarter of an hour afterwards he was brought back, and this copper receptacle shown to me by the police havildar. I identified it as my stolen property. The prisoner was then taken to the European sahib, but he said nothing when questioned about the theft.

The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to be imprisoned for nine months with hard labour, and to receive twenty stripes if the surgeon was of opinion that they could be safely administered to the prisoner.

THE GREAT DEFAMATION CASE.

(Poona Observer.)

It may be in the recollection of our readers that a defamation case, which originated through the Hindoo remarriage question, was tried by the Railway Magistrate, Dr. A. G. Fraser, some time during last month. The complainant in the case was one Narrain Bapoojee Goray, and the defendant Gunnesh Bapoojee Malwunkur. The charge brought against the defendant was for nicknaming the plaintiff Kalty (meaning black, or morally black,) and also for insinuating that he was a *liar*, in a written notice, which was read out at a public meeting held in the city of Poona. The Railway Magistrate found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to thirty-two days simple imprisonment. On this conviction an appeal was made to R. White, Esquire, the Session Judge, who released the accused on bail. Yesterday (May 20) the appeal was heard by Mr. Newnham, the acting Joint Judge of Poona, Serjeant Aitkinson appearing for the appellant, and Mr. T. C. Anstey, Barrister-at-Law, for the prosecutor. Serjeant Atkinson addressed the Court at great length, which lasted for three hours, and in his address he stated that a prejudice existed in the case. Mr. Anstey supported the conviction of the accused by the Magistrate, and addressed the Court at considerable length, when Serjeant Atkinson made a short reply. Mr. Newnham, after hearing the arguments on both sides, reversed the sentence of Dr. A. G. Fraser, and sentenced Gunnesh Bapoojee Malwunkur to pay a fine of one hundred rupees. Mr. Newnham stated that he would not interfere with the proceedings of the Magistrate, but that he would reverse his sentence. The Court was crowded with Brahmins—a gathering much greater than we noticed at the trial of the Bank Forgery case. The Brahmins were quite overjoyed on hearing the result. —*Poona Observer.*

WEIGHT OF THE BANGALORE HANDICAP.

	st.	lbs.
Fleur de Lys	9	8
Ivanhoe	9	7
Chieftain	9	7
Hurting Horn	8	11
Blue Belle	8	9
Formosa	8	6
Deceiver	8	[illegible]
Jessie	7	[illegible]

R. C. Stewart,
Hon. Secretary.

BOMBAY SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

I think some day I shall beg leave to borrow the Sports and Pastimes heading of your English correspondent Asmodeus for an account of the diversions of Bombay. We have not as yet attained (or descended) to Chudgeon, which seems a nice sort of game so far as it can be made out from your correspondence columns; but there is a Golf Club, and when I find myself in a wildly hilarious mood, and it is desirable to check my flow of spirits and solemnize my mind—a hopelessly distant day, I fear—I intend to go and see a game played, and perhaps, if I am good, I may be allowed to act as a "fore caddie," or I may learn what a "stimmie" is. Meanwhile the Hockey Club carries on its diversions very spiritedly, and furnishes one of the most picturesque and exciting scenes we possess. It seems awfully hard work, but then all games that are worth playing involve exertion. The players are mounted on ponies that, by practice, have grown very clever at wheeling, twisting and turning, while their riders flourish clubs of male-bamboo at the end of which are fixed cross pieces set on diagonally—the ball is of white wood and the game is for the opposing sides to drive it through the goals marked by flags at either end of the course. As you have a Tent Club, I dare say hockey on horseback is practised *chez vous*, as well as here, and that I have been very gravely instructing my grandmama how to extract the contents of eggs by the process of suction. Yet it cannot be played with more ardour than in Bombay, and a performance at Astley's is not half so diverting as the racing and chasing after the flying ball, the cannoning of the hurrying ponies now mingled together in an apparently inextricable confusion, and now streaming over the field in pursuit of some lucky player who has the ball to himself, the rapid wheeling and changing fortunes of the game, and the eager bending to work of the riders who hang over their steeds like the pictures of wild Indians in Mayne Reid's book. The comparative silence with which Englishmen go through exercises which would set men of most other nationalities yelling and cheering is characteristic, and contrasts curiously with the nasal vociferation of the Parsees, who so continually do cry over their cricket. They play very well and with untiring perseverance. They also have a gymnasium on the margin of the Esplanade, where the lissome youths practise the trapeze, horizontal bar, &c., but I have never seen any proper instruction given, and could not make out whether a teacher is attached to the institution. I amused myself a long time ago with watching the progress of a Hindoo Cricket club. The members were elegant youths of the *Prabhu* caste and promised very well at first, but their kilted garments rather interfered with their running, and they threw the ball when fielding in the same fashion as boarding-school girls. They talked beautiful English and were perfectly up in cricketing slang, but I was sorry to see their ardour cool, and now I fear the club is extinct.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

FORT POLICE COURT.—21st May.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Drunk and Disorderly.—Francis Pereira, a vagrant, was charged with being drunk and disorderly at Breach Candy Road yesterday, and was fined twenty rupees, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

Torture.—A buggy driver was fined five rupees for torturing his horse at Breach Candy Road.

RAJPOOTANA.

Rajpootana is still suffering from the effects of the famine. There has been a plentiful harvest, but a large portion of the population is without money to buy grain. One who has returned to the province after a year's absence describes the results of the calamity in sapped constitutions and poverty-stricken communities. The sudden and premature closing of all public works has added much to the suffering. Relief works were closed in the faith that the unemployed poor would be provided for by the Public Works Department, but the deficit has prevented that. Thus it is that the financial incompetence of a Government not only empties the pocket, and the heart, of the respectable by a heavy income tax, but denies the famine-stricken the means of labouring for a subsistence, after proclaiming that henceforth famine should not be allowed to have one victim. As usual, the missionaries stand in the breech and private benevolence comes to the rescue. They employ a thousand sufferers in constructing a *talao* near Nusserabad, paying the labourers at rates varying from half a seer to a seer and a quarter of barley, which sells at an anna a seer. Then there are the orphans of the dead—450 being thrown on the United Presbyterian Mission's care.—*Friend of India.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

Major Drever is to conduct the duties of presiden of the Madras Municipal Commission during the absence on leave of Colonel Denison.

The Saigon rice crops—unfortunately for Burmah—have been so good this year, that the natives have made up their minds to extend the area of cultivation very considerably next season.

The late cashier of the Bank of Bengal, Akyab, has been convicted, and sentenced to transportation for life. Of the Rs. 80,000 of which he defrauded the Bank, Rs. 46,000 have been recovered.

A seduction case in which the damages were assessed at Rs. 1,000 was concluded yesterday (May 16) in the Judicial Assistant's Court. Judgment was given for plaintiff, Rs. 500 and costs.—*Bangalore Herald.*

Major Parsons has been appointed to Simla as Deputy Commissioner, where Captain Grey has lately been officiating. It does not appear certain that any Assistant Commissioner will be nominated this year; at present Mr. Woodward, the Small Cause Court Judge, is doing the treasury work in addition to his own.—*Pioneer*, May 19.

We deeply regret to hear of the death of Diwan Adjudhia Pershad, which occurred yesterday (May 16.) This gentleman was one of the leading generals under Ranjit Singh, had taken an important part in the Sikh administration, and had lived on terms of sincere friendship with the European officers of the "Lion of the Punjab." To us he has been unswervingly loyal.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

Darjeeling seems to have lost much of its former popularity, probably owing to the increased facilities afforded by the railway for reaching Simla and other sanitaria of the North-West Provinces. Correspondents speak of the station as very unhealthy, and very empty; and most of the bungalows are vacant. Darjeeling, however, still has before it a future which will eclipse its past.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

We cannot understand the criticism which objects to the announcement of the Governor General's selection of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab at a public dinner in the province. The selection was not made, and the acceptance of the appointment was not received, till the day of the dinner. A Governor General has no other opportunity to speak for himself, and there are times when the formal notification in the Gazette is not enough. Is it forgotten that Lord Dalhousie proclaimed war against the Sikhs in an after-dinner speech at Barrackpore?—*Friend of India.*

The Suez Canal.—The genius of M. Lesseps is bringing about a revolution unfavorable to the interests of owners of sailing vessels on this coast. We observe that the merchants of our city (Madras) are beginning to ship their goods more largely on steamers than on sailing vessels going round the Cape. The average freight by a steamer is £3-1-6 and by a ship £2. The saving of time, however, compensates for the difference of freight. There is a good time coming for vessels going through the now famous canal, but vessels going round the Cape have a poor look-out.—*Madras Mail*, May 16.

A Bombay contemporary cannot understand how it has come to pass that the Duke of Argyll has nominated to the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab! We were under the impression that it had become generally understood that Lord Mayo had requested the Secretary of State to take the nomination on himself. Whether this was wise or not, it would seem to show that the Viceroy has a soul above patronage. And certainly up to the present his lordship has been self-denying in that respect. We have not heard of a single gentleman from "Ould Ireland" having been provided for, though there is no class in the world who have had more experience in dealing with pecuniary deficits, nor in days past, any better able to make a small income support a large expenditure.—*Mofussilite.*

Widowhood is not a very severe affliction to females of the Irrular tribe, an aboriginal race on the Neilgherries. An Ootacamund paper mentions that as a young Irrular woman on the way to her village was making her toilet on the banks of a stream, her looking glass was carried away and broken by a number of monkeys. Several persons who were present assured her that it was a bad omen. Before she reached her house she was informed that her husband had just died of cholera. The writer adds,—"It was expected that the young widow would not have long to deplore her irreparable loss, as there were several young men in the village who had placed their affections upon her, and one of them would be sure to come forward and offer his heart and hand."

PERSIA BENT ON WAR.

The Persians now look upon a war with Cabul as certain, if the English Government abstain from interference. The Cabul envoy, Sultan Khan, the nephew of Shere Ali's Master of the Horse, crossed the Afghan border late in February and posted towards the Shah, bearing, it was believed, as an ultimatum the immediate cessation of all encroachments on Afghan territory. The Persian envoy to Cabul, Hajee Syud Abdul Hassan Khan, is blamed for his supineness, and his mission is pronounced a failure. Not even the breech loaders—spoils of Umballa—which he has taken as presents to the Governor of Meshed, will save him from disgrace. Persian sympathy seems to be strongly with the Shah. On the Afghan side nothing further has come out regarding Seistan. One thing is certain, Persia is now openly defying the Afghan power. The border freebooter, Meer Alum Khan Kainee, who has so often plundered the Furrah country, has been ennobled by the title of Hushmut-ul-Mulk for his services. The prospect is by no means a pleasant one, and we have at present no check upon the Shah, who is now apparently as much in the hands of the Russians as his predecessor Mahomed Shah was in 1837.—*Friend of India.*

INSTALLATION OF THE RAJAH OF KAPOORTHULA.

12th May, 1870.

After the investiture of Khurk Singh as the new Rajah of Kapoorthula, 13 days of formal mourning were held according to Hindoo custom, and the regular installation was fixed for the 12th May.

Tickets of invitation were issued to a great many gentlemen in the stations within easy reach of the city and to friends of the late rajah. A considerable number of officers and other gentlemen from Jullunder and Amritsur were present, but Lahore officials were probably prevented from attending by the Lieutenant-Governor having fixed his departure from Lahore for the 13th.

At 6 o'clock in the evening the visitors, now swollen in numbers by the arrival of many native gentlemen, started in procession for the place appointed for the durbar, the middle of the city. The Rajah's troops, many of whom wore the mutiny medal, lined the road, and every roof was crammed with natives in holiday garb to witness the procession. The 14th Native Infantry from Jullundur were also present and lined one side of the durbar tent, the other being lined by the Rajah's men.

In the durbar the throne or musnud was left empty. Colonel Coxe, the representative of the British Government, took the right of it, and the Rajah the left. Next him sat the Nawab of Malair Kotla, and the representatives of various native states. All having taken their seats, Colonel Coxe stood up and addressed the Rajah. Referring to the honourable occasion which they had now to celebrate, he could not help expressing his regret at the sad and sudden loss of the Rajah's respected father. He mentioned how fair a part he had played in the history of the country, and how faithful he had been to the British Government. He wished to express his sympathy with the Rajah for the sudden bereavement he had sustained, and hoped that he might long be spared to play as noble a part in the progress of the country as his father. He then proceeded to read the Viceroy's letter acquiescing in the present installation, confirming the Rajah in the throne and promising him protection and support.

He then took the Rajah by the hand and in the Queen's name led him to the musnud amid the loud "shabashes" of his subjects; the bands struck up, the troops presented arms, and a neighbouring battery of cannon by broadsides loudly told the news to the crowds outside. After a pause the Rajah rose to reply. His speech, which was in English, struck every one present as so remarkably suitable to the occasion that we reproduce it verbatim. This was the first occasion in which he has spoken in public, and he certainly acquitted himself well. He spoke in a clear distinct voice, with a certain modesty of demeanour, and without any hesitation or lack of words which might have been expected on such a momentous occasion. He said:—

"Colonel Coxe, Gentlemen, Nawab Sahib & Raeeses,—I cannot express how grateful I am to our sovereign the Queen for what Colonel Coxe has just conveyed to me,—the auspicious orders of Her Majesty's Viceroy by which I am raised to the same high position that my late father held.

"My sincere thanks are also due to His Excellency the Viceroy, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and Colonel Coxe, for their so kindly sympathizing with me in the late heavy calamity that fell upon me.

"The other day H. E. Lord Mayo and the Hon'ble Sir Donald McLeod granted me an interview at Lahore, in which they gave me some most valuable advice with a kindness which showed a paternal interest and zeal for my welfare.

"I think it proper to mention here that my noble and farseeing father thought nothing better for my future welfare than to entrust me with the administration of our state affairs since some years.

"Last year he introduced me personally to the Right Hon'ble Lord Mayo at Hurdwar, and before going to his last adventurous voyage, which unfortunately so fatally ended, he entrusted me first to Colonel Coxe and Mr. Forsyth, and then at Lahore to the kind care of his most sincere and trustworthy friend Sir Donald McLeod.

"The same Colonel Coxe is now happily installing me on the Musnud. I hope and trust that as the installation of my late father by Sir Donald McLeod is a remarkable event in the history of our family, so will Colonel Coxe's name be connected with my Raj, and that as the former ever firmly supported my father in all his difficulties, so will Colonel Coxe guard the honour of his present relation with me.

"In the end I hope that, by the blessing of God, Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen's protection shall ever be stretched to me; and as my ancestors, particularly my noble father, have been marked for their devoted loyalty to the British Crown, so will I and my successors unite themselves to that paternal Government with the ties of hearty allegiance.

"I conclude by expressing my thanks to all my European and native friends here who have honoured me by their visits to-day."

The speech was warmly applauded by the English visitors.

Diwan Muttra Dass then in the name of his subjects of Kapoorthula and of the jagheers in Oudh, presented him with an address in Persian.

Khilluts were then presented from Government, the Maharajas of Cashmere and Puttialla, and a number of other chiefs. The presents were very beautiful, the shawls and silks which were brought in in never-ending trays and shields particularly attracting attention. Elephants also had been sent as presents by Government, Cashmere and Puttiala.

The khilluts being presented his Sirdars eagerly pressed forward to congratulate him, perhaps rather too eagerly for the formality of a durbar: but the cordiality they showed gave much satisfaction to the prince. Durbar being over, a grand procession was formed as follows:—Camel sowars, a troop of cavalry, two regiments of Kapoorthala infantry, grand palanquin, led horses with embroidered trappings, music band, chobdars, mace bearers, &c., elephant with Rajah and Colonel Coxe, &c., ditto with the Rajah's brother Hurman Singh, ditto with the Nawab Mulair Kotla, elephants with visitors, carriages, and troops of cavalry.

The procession went through the city and the palace grounds to the visitors' bungalow where all descended and sat down to dinner. A splendid entertainment had been prepared, the Rajah sitting at the head of the table.

We must not forget to mention that the Rajah, who like many natives has a great love for the pipes, (which it cannot be denied have a certain resemblance to the sweet singing of a forty-horse-power nautch girl) had got down three stout pipers from the 92nd Highlanders.

These during dinner discoursed sweet music, or as an ungrateful military friend irreverently remarked, 'tortured their inflated massucks to the last pitch of distraction.' Indeed the expression on this gentleman's countenance when the three minstrels halted in full blast behind him, was so alarming that the Rajah kindly enquired if he did not like the tune. Now it never had struck him that a tune was being played, so he did not commit himself to an opinion beyond stating his conviction that the sound was only heard to perfection when dying away in the distance!

Colonel Coxe after dinner after the Queen's toast proposed the health of the Rajah, wich was very heartily responded to. The Rajah replied, "Colonel Coxe and gentlemen,—I rise to say how very much obliged I am to you all for so kindly proposing my health. I wish to express my hearty thanks for the courtesy and politeness which Colonel Coxe and all of you have shown me on your visit on this occasion. I desire to look upon all who were my father's friends as my friends, and wish all to have the same regard for me as they had for him, and in conclusion I pray that God may grant all present long life and prosperity. I thank you very much for drinking to my health."

After dinner, the town was brilliantly illuminated; there was also a fine display of fireworks and a nautch, and finally supper, after which the visitors in carriages or on elephants began to return to Jullundur or Kirtarpore. The few days following the ceremony were devoted to receptions, and native festivities.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 15th May, 1870.
Open 1,292½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	92,434	3	1
Merchandise	3,58,887	5	8
Electric Telegraph	1,118	10	6
Earth Trains	3,485	0	0
Total Rs.	4,55,926	3	3
Corresponding week last year open 874½ miles ... Total Rs.	3,08,044	5	9
Increase	1,47,881	13	6

THE CALCUTTA DERBY SWEEP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Though a ticket holder, I did not attend at the drawing of the Derby Sweep to-day, nor do I know who were declared the drawers of the horses that are booked for the race. But I was told this, that contrary to the former and usual practice (which I myself have, for the last two years, been a witness to), on this occasion the plan was adopted of putting in as many blanks as there were horses. The course followed this morning was, no doubt, adopted with the laudable object of doubling the chances to the ticket-holders of drawing a horse, and is *so far* fair to all parties. But I think that those whose numbers turned up early, and some of whom, in consequence of the plan adopted, drew *blanks*, have a right to complain. If the old, and, I believe, usual, practice were followed, the 36 members that turned up at the beginning would have drawn the 36 horses that, I believe, have been declared to start; whereas, in consequence of the new plan adopted this morning, several of those 36 tickets must have drawn blanks. I am far from insinuating in the *slightest* degree that any unfairness was contemplated, or even imagined; but looking at the matter in the light I put it, I think that an injustice, unintentional though no doubt it was, has been committed towards those of the ticket-holders whose numbers turned up within the first 36 drawings; for as I said before, many out of those 36 tickets must have drawn blanks, whereas under the former practice (which everybody had a right to expect in the absence of any notice to the contrary, would have been followed), they must *all* have drawn horses. I have not the least idea at whose suggestion, or by whose direction the innovation was adopted, nor do I know whether it was known to or sanctioned by the gentlemen who, it is understood, act as a committee of supervision in this Derby Sweep. But I am told that a military officer of high standing, and, who is, I presume, a member of the Turf Club, expressed his surprise at the innovation. To ward off all suspicion of my being an interested party, I may state that, as far as I am at present aware, (I was not present at the drawing, but was told that I had no luck,) my number did not turn up at all. In my humble opinion only the holders of the first 36 numbers that turned up have any right whatever to complain of losing their chance from the new plan adopted this year. On what principle the innovation is based, I fail to understand. If there had been as many blanks, as, with the number of horses to run, would amount to the number of tickets sold, I could understand the principles of the plan, which, I believe, is adopted in all State lotteries; but on what principle, I would ask, were 36 extra chances afforded by inserting 36 blanks, and depriving some of the first 36 drawers from drawing the horses which otherwise they must necessarily have drawn?—Yours, &c.,

An Observer.

16th May.

We are not in a position to afford any information to our correspondent. It is a difficult matter to afford equal chances in lotteries. Very often the same departure from correct principles interferes with elections to elective offices, and neither the best man, nor the first favourite, is necessarily elected.—Ed., *I. D. N.*

THE CAUSE OF THE DEFICIT.

(Pioneer.)

The real fact is that the country is now suffering for Lord Lawrence's administrative extravagance, and Mr. Massey's indifference to business of every kind. The popular notion which associates the late Governor-General with economical habits, whether public or private, is in truth wholly incorrect. There probably never was a Governor-General more lavish of his own and the public money. Not that he was extravagant in the same way, as for example Lord Wellesley was, who made expense wholly subordinate to considerations of policy, and with whom financial cares found no place, nor like Lord Dalhousie, who though naturally frugal, could readily face a great expenditure to secure a great object. Lord Lawrence probably believed fully that economy was the leading motive of his policy, and certainly that policy throughout partook of a common-place character from his desire to avoid being committed to any large measures which might induce financial embarrassment. Nevertheless, although he was most probably unconscious of it himself, his tour of office was unquestionably marked by continued extravagance. The key to Lord Lawrence's political character is to be found in his extreme sensitiveness to public opinion, and although severe to a fault when the interests of any individual case came before him, he was quite incapable of resisting any proposal exerted by a class, whether outside or inside the service, and the result was that his tour of office was a term of continued lavish disbursement of the public money. Miss Nightingale and the philanthropic party at home, crying out for the sanitation of India; the virtuous party, who demand that every British soldier in India should be furnished with a wife and children and a palace to lodge them in; the Manchester party calling for cotton and roads; the non-regulation provinces asking for more pay; the army wanting to be converted into field officers; Bombay demanding money *ad libitum* for its game of ducks and drakes; the services generally pleading for more liberal furlough rules; all these applications were preferred during Lord Lawrence's incumbency of office; and because in each case they were supported by a powerful interest, they found in each case a willing ear.

We have had the opportunity of seeing a little pamphlet drawn up under Sir Richard Temple's auspices, purporting to be a review of what he playfully terms the financial measures undertaken during Sir John Lawrence's administration, but which is in fact a *resumé* of the successive sanctions accorded by the latter to increased outlay in every branch of the public service. Not one of these measures but was probably desirable in itself, and proper to be carried out at some time or other, but necessity is a relative term in finance; the wants of the country are practically illimitable, while the resources of the State are strictly limited, and no Government which lays claim to the smallest financial ability will, except in times of extreme emergency, undertake increased expenditure without first making provision to meet it. This, however, is what Lord Lawrence did, and though laxity of the kind would have been excusable in former years, before budgets were known in India, and when the only financial manipulation thought necessary was to supplement the cash-balances from time to time by an open loan, Lord Lawrence succeeded to office at a time when sounder principles had come to be understood and acted on. But in him they found no apt disciple. Like so many other distinguished Indian officials, otherwise accomplished, he had had no training in this class of business; he did not understand it, and like many ignorant men he despised what he did not understand. Hence this financial fiasco, disguised until the arrival of his successor by bad accounting, but which is as distinctly traceable to the former's heedless lavishness as any cause can be to any effect. In the present state of things, then, we consider Sir Richard Temple is only very partially to blame, since it arose from circumstances which occurred mostly before his time, and the cause for the dissatisfaction so profoundly felt at seeing him in charge of the finances of this country should properly be due, not to what has happened already, but to the total absence in what he has said or done since the so-called crisis became known, of a manifestation on his part of anything like a clear apprehension either of the causes which have brought about this state of things or of the proper remedies to be applied. Even the broad hints given him by Mr. Strachey seem to be quite thrown away. Sir Richard Temple has been brought at last—mainly by the measures taken during his absence—to understand that there is a deficit, and he has put on an income-tax to cover it; but the skill evinced by this operation is about on a par with that which a surgeon would display, who should propose to shoot his patient to put him out of pain. Yet really nothing can be more simple than the elements of the problem which have to be dealt with.

The revenue has increased during the last thirty years by thirty millions, and if the expenditure had remained stationary during this period, there would be a surplus revenue of that amount at the present time. Unfortunately, the expenditure has not only not remained stationary, but it has increased faster than the revenue. The Indian Government has been like a prosperous professional man whose income improves every year, but who always lives a little beyond it. Now, under these circumstances, there are three obvious ways of producing an equilibrium. The first is to cut down expenditure. As to this, although we are far from thinking that the limit of economy has been reached in the public service, the difficulty of retrenching is far greater than that of saving. Every one experiences the truth of this in private life. Wants are much more keenly felt after they have once been gratified. The man who goes a-foot looks forward to the day when he shall be able to keep his horses, but you find it difficult to make one horse do your work if you are accustomed to a pair. And so in public matters, when an administrative service has once been formed, it is always found a very difficult undertaking to carry on work with the staff which was found amply sufficient before the increase was sanctioned. Time was when the police got on very well without being inspected at all, but now the proposal to reduce a single divisional officer threatens, we are told, to bring down the whole institution. Further, it is fair to remember that, these increased establishments have not been created until a strong case had first been made out for their employment, and the presumption must always be against any reduction being readily feasible until it can be clearly proved that the original reconstruction of the branch of the service which it is desired to reduce, was injudicious and needless. Our remarks on the other two remedies applicable must be reserved for another occasion.

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A TRAGEDY AT SEA.

The ship Fair Wind, Captain Symonds, which left Rangoon for Europe early in this month, has had to put back under peculiarly sad circumstances. It seems that, one day, the captain having called to the steward once or twice without receiving any anwer left the deck and was heard rating the man for his inattention. A short while after, however, the chief officer, happening to pass the steward's cabin, found the steward and the captain struggling. He at once separated them, when suddenly the steward pulled out a knife and stabbed the captain to the heart. The Fair Wind at once put back into the river, and last Sunday week Captain Symonds was buried in Rangoon. The murderer is now in gaol.

ULWAR.

The Government of India has put forth its strong hand on Ulwar, and not a moment too soon. A havildar and two of the Maharao Raja's sepoys have been killed in collision with the Thakoors. The Thakoors are regularly banded together by oaths not to quit the common cause till justice has been secured for all. They believe that the chief meditates the ultimate resumption of all their lands, and they have no faith in the appliances by which he has tried to appease the malcontents. They insist on their rights the more strongly because they are the descendants of the men by whom the chief's ancestor carved out the State last century. They object to the general gift of offices about the court to Mahomedans. The chief does not conceal his Mussulman proclivities, and his dislike and contempt for the obsolete ways of the Hindoo Thakoors—regards them as old stick-in-the-muds in fact. And they certainly are Hindoos of Hindoos. Not only in Ulwar but throughout Rajpootana, measures must be taken to put a stop to the *personal* government of the chiefs. Odd, is it not? to find phrases of European political controversy cropping up in Rajwarra. Personal government is in fact an innovation there, quite unknown to the constitution of those old chiefships—a constitution not supported by charters, but by the public opinion of the country.—*Friend of India*, May 19.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND NOVELS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

Somebody said that the most striking difference between Eastern and Western peoples is that the former take madmen for prophets, while the latter take prophets for madmen. In my capacity of an Eastern man residing in the West, I don't know whether I shall be ranged among the madmen or the prophets should I make a prophecy, but I am very much disposed to make one just now with regard to the distant time when humanity will take the serious resolution of improving itself and becoming wiser. My prophecy would be that when that happy day shall arrive there will be three propositions established with a view to foster these resolutions of improving and becoming wiser. First, that not everybody can have children; secondly, that not everybody can write novels; and thirdly, that not everybody can govern other people. Thanks to Allah, with regard to the last point some steps have been already taken, and although all human beings still display a great inclination towards governing or meddling with government, the great majority of them are succesfully kept back; and if the persons chosen for governmental purposes are not, as a rule, much better than those who are excluded, the point on the whole is not of such great importance; for if people wish to be governed badly, and if they manifest this wish by choosing unfit persons, it is only just that they should be left to bear the results of their choice. But with regard to the two first points very little has been done as yet; and a leading article which I read on Friday in a high-class Liberal paper recalled to my memory some thoughts communicated to me by my uncle, Sumbar-Bey, a very clever old nobleman, who had travelled much in Europe, and knew all about it. He told me that the chief unhappiness of Europe lies in the enormous amount of children and novels which are produced yearly, and he pointed out to me at the same time that the danger accruing thence was constantly growing stronger, because the novels tended to increase the production of children, and the children tended to increase the production of novels, so that there was a constant mutual fostering of the two agencies going on which must finally be very fatal. If the amount of novels were less, there would be less romanticism and more common sense (so said my uncle, not I), and if there were more common sense there would be much less flirtation and fewer love romances between people who, both by their age and their education, ought still to be at school, and therefore there would never be such an enormous amount of frightfully large families. On the other hand if the families were not so large, countries would not be so much overpeopled, the demand for serious kinds of labour would be greater, and fewer people would have to recur for want of any serious work either to novel-writing or to novel-reading.

These thoughts seemed to me very plausible when I heard them for the first time, and they reappeared again to my memory when I read the just-mentioned article of the high-class Liberal contemporary, notwithstanding the question being there treated from another standpoint. The article has been written on the occasion of some letter received from a young correspondent complaining that his productions are seldom printed. The contemporary explained to him as well as to the public that editors and publishers are not bound to read and publish everything which one takes a fancy to write and send to them. He pointed out also that in England the number of people inclined to write fictions and send them for publication is out of all proportions with the demand, and beneath all the qualifications required. If this be true it is a very melancholy statement, for combined with the enormous amount of children which, as it is well known, is daily brought into the world in England, it would give to this country the disadvantage of possessing the two chief elements which my uncle considered as the principal impediments to the improvement of the European races.

If I am not mistaken, this complaint about there being too many children and too many novels is not very new; but it seems that it has always been made in a merely formal way of a statement, without any measures being taken *to* remedy the evil, or even to explain to people that too great zealousness in these respects is by no means either desirable or even permissible. In fact, it is a curious phenomena that human beings constantly question their ability or right to do something with the exceptions of producing children, composing novels, and governing other people. So, for instance, a man does not undertake to make a pair of boots, to play the piano, or even to make a tart if he is not duly qualified for such undertakings. But you are sure never to meet a man who will frankly avow that he is not fit to be a father, or to meddle in government, and only very seldom will you meet a man who would avow that he is not fit for writing a romance, or at least for performing it in real life. And what is still more curious in this case is, that those three things are precisely the most difficult and complicated branches of human activity. The rôle of a father or a mother, for instance, implies the capability of transmitting to the offspring healthy organism, sound brains, a good education, and, if not money, at least some profession or a trade so as to give them a start in life. Now, how many people can properly accomplish this? Yet absolutely everybody thinks himself a fit person for being a parent. With regard to the Government again, a man who would willingly avow his incapacity for driving a steam-engine or commanding a ship will never as willingly avow his unfitness for driving the social engine or commanding the governmental bark. It is quite sufficient to go only once to any political meeting to become thoroughly acquainted with the enormous amount of self-confidence which people have in general with regard to the solution of governmental questions; and it would seem that the more ignorant a man is the greater is his tendency to meddle with governmental affairs, either in the active way of inveating and enforcing something of his own, or at least in passive way of reprobating or approving something invented by other people. If you should say to an officer, a clergyman, a merchant, a working man, or even to many a contemporary lady, that there are questions in the management of States to the solution of which their experience and knowledge has not quite fitted them, yet they would, in the first place, be greatly offended, and, in the second place, would try to prove to you that State questions can be solved by common sense, by practical sense, by instinct, or by some other impalpable gift. If, being too delicate to object to them that these impalpable gifts are distributed among mankind in very various proportions and by no means lavishly, you should still venture to point out to them your astonishment that the same gifts do not make them fit for driving a steam-engine, they would probably take you for a fool, and would not speak any further with you. Yet you would only be right, for the difference between the steam-engine and the State engine is only that the latter is incomparably more complicated, and requires, therefore, a far greater amount of special ability and knowledge in the driver.

With regard to novels again, of all the fine arts poetry is the most complicated, for it not only deals with the outward but also with the inward world. Yet artists who deal merely with the external form of things, such as painters or sculptors for instance, are bound now-a-days to know at least a little of the anatomy of the human body, as well as to have some idea of the theory of perspective, while a writer of fiction seems to make it his duty to learn absolutely nothing. He describes speeches, figures, attitudes, movements, internal as well as external, without being in any way able to test the correctness of what he has done. Some of these writers are even so courageous as to describe things which they have never seen; and the most conscientious only copy from nature, quite leaving out of view that even such copying requires a much greater amount of scientific knowledge than they would ever be willing to acquire. If a painter can be successful only in proportion to his thorough knowledge of the subject he represents of his picture, the more so must it be with regard to the novel writer, whose subject is always more complicated than that of a painter. Now try to explain to such a writer that if you were, for instance, to copy his nose only, without having any notion of the rules of perspective, you would easily make something neither correct, nor likely to content him; and that you cannot understand how he is able to copy, under the same circumstances, not only whole persons, but whole strata of society. Try to explain to him something of this kind, and you may be sure to see him offended, and answering you that so far as he wants this kind of knowledge he has it, and that his chief guide is his poetical instinct, of which you cannot appreciate the significance because you don't possess it yourself. Just the same is it with regard to children. If you should say to any young lady or gentleman that, keeping in view the circumstances in which they are placed by nature, by society, or by themselves, they ought not to produce children at present, they would answer you that you say this because you are not kind-hearted enough to like children, or that you are unable to appreciate what a bliss and high enjoyment it is to possess children. And all your eloquence would fail to assure such ladies and gentlemen that you don't speak about the bliss or enjoyment which they wish to have, but about the result which this enjoyment of theirs must have upon their children in the first place and upon society in the second.

It is hardly to be expected that this state of things will soon change for the better: but if my uncle was right, I hope the change will take place some day, and if it takes place I have great suspicion that a more reasonably regulated production of new human beings will greatly depend upon the decrease of second and third rate works of fiction, while the decrease of this kind of works will be greatly fostered by a more reasonably regulated production of new human beings.

Azamat-Batuk.

ÆSCULAPIA AT EDINBURGH.

(*Saturday Review*, April 30.)

There is a story in one of the collections which succeeded the *Tatler* and *Spectator*, known as the "British Essayists," of which we are reminded by the latest incident in the Emancipation of Women controversy. The "British Essayists" are very moral works in their way, but some of the stories and anecdotes contained in them are somewhat slippery. We fear that our reminiscence is just a trifle hazardous. It seems that even a century and a half ago the fast woman existed in fact if not in name and that then, as now, the satirists and censors of popular life felt themselves bound to denounce what appears even in the Georgian era to have existed—the habit of decent ladies aping the language and manners and dress, though they did not quite follow the morals, of the soiled doves of the period. A fictitious correspondent in one of those old periodicals complains of these false colours hoisted by virtuous ladies, and gives us his experience of what happened to him when, in a somewhat over-demonstrative way, he took a lady of this fair and free demeanour for what she chose to do almost everything to be taken for. The recent discussion at Edinburgh on the wrongs of female doctors reminds us of this story. The ladies, and the ladies' advocates, complain that two of the Edinburgh Professors, Messrs. Christison and Laycock, argued in very unpleasant language against the admission of women indiscriminately to the Medical Schools. We are quite ready to admit that what the two Professors said was extremely unpleasant to read. We will go further and say that the two gentlemen whose language is impugned had perhaps better not have said some things which they did say. But in what they said there is a certain amount of truth; though the truth is not always to be said. Still we must say that if the ladies and their advocates will go to the extent of demanding that medical instruction on all subjects, anatomy included, should be given to mixed classes of young men and women, they must expect to have a very immodest, and we venture to think a very indecent demand, met by arguments and replies which are not in themselves quite modest. If the ladies and their friends are the first to break the reserve and delicacy with which men have always treated certain subjects, they must, we fear, expect to be treated with a frankness which, under other circumstances, would be simply indecent and unmanly. For example, if they are so very intimate with all that relates to the Contagious Diseases Act as to challenge us to a full discussion of it, and to go into the matter root and branch, theory and practice, they must not make modest faces and whine about being treated with coarse talk and extremely unpleasant and personal arguments. Those who not only play at bowls but invite us to the bowling-green must look out for their ankles.

And one of the worst evils of this unhappy dispute is, that in self-defence we must say very unpleasant things, and when once we begin a disagreeable subject it is not so easy, as the two Edinburgh Professors found, to say disagreeable things in an entirely inoffensive way. Unmanly, if they are unmanly, answers are always to be regretted, but what about unwomanly questions? Be Kent unmannerly if Lear is mad. A good many things which perhaps will be called rude will have to be said on this subject now that the challenge has been so openly and explicitly given.

The University of Edinburgh will have to understand the force of the proverb about giving an inch and taking an ell. It admitted female students to the medical classes, and, reserving our opinion on the propriety of this step, the authorities ought not, we admit, to have taken it without fully considering anything that the step involved. Very likely they thought, as easy-going authorities often think, that not much would come of it. But much has come of it; one of the six *alumni*—we correct ourselves, *alumnæ*—so admitted got a medal in the chemistry examination, and was thereby entitled to a scholarship, one of the privilages of which was free admission to the laboratory, and consequently to the society in studies of the male chemical students. The University Professor refused to give the lady medallist the scholarship, on the avowed ground that he would not countenance this community in the studies of the laboratory. The Senate has confirmed the Professor's decision. The result is that the female students complain that the boon is illusory; that whereas the University pretends to admit female students, the privilege is so hampered and confined that it amounts to nothing. The female students are unfairly handicapped; the University says one thing, the Professors say another. The University tells the young women that they may be educated; the Professors won't educate them. That is to say, they will only lecture the female students separately; and for a separate course of lectures they ask, not so unresonably, separate fees; that is, some £100, for the course, which, divided among five or six students, comes high to the ladies. Sooner than have mixed classes, the Professors will resign their chairs. All these things—Miss Pechey's success for the medal, and the opposition of the Professors—ought to have been anticipated by the Senate. Undoubtedly Miss Pechey has a grievance, and so have her five fellow-students; but the great question has been brought up. Not only do the female students demand a medical education, but they demand to be admitted to all the classes on the same terms with the male students, at the same time, and without any distinction of any sort or kind. When, by way of indignant *reductio ad absurdum*, it was asked whether the anatomy class was to be open alike to the young men and maidens, the answer was an equally indignant affirmation.

We find from the Victoria Magazine that this subject, not only of the medical education of women, but of this indiscriminate education, was mooted at the Victoria Discussion Society—Lord Shaftesbury in the chair. The Chairman announced his conversion; Lord Shaftesbury "resolves to have, as far as I can get them, the doors opened wide for women to enter the medical profession. But"—somewhat taken aback by a speech from Miss Garrett—"when she said that the education of the sexes should be carried on *together*, I confess I was somewhat astonished, and a little bit alarmed. But undoubtedly she has assigned very good reasons why it should be so done, and if it be possible," &c., &c. We turn, therefore, with great interest to those reasons which Lord Shaftesbury pronounces to be very good. Miss Garrett argues thus: "There is a general feeling that it would be much better if we could have special schools in which women could study separately from men, but I think there is a practical objection to that. Although it—the objection—may not be of sufficient weight to balance against the objections on the other side, it is a real objection—namely, that when you come to enter upon the practice of medicine, you will constantly be placed in a position that you should consult with some one of the other sex. You should . . . . feel perfectly free and competent to meet men in competition, and be able to call in any man in London, and be entirely frank in speaking with him on every symptom of the case. If you have never met men as students, but have come into practice after having studied merely with women, there would be a very great difficulty in meeting men in consultation." Now this was Miss Garrett's sole argument; one that she said was something, though even she doubted "whether it was of sufficient weight to balance against the advantages on the other side." And it is superfluous to remark that, whatever its weight may be, it presupposes a state of things in which first-rate physicians will meet female doctors in consultation; and, moreover, that though the argument may have some weight, and Miss Garrett herself, being a sensible woman, feels that it is not grave, it applies only to the female physician in large practice, but by no means affects the question of mixed schools for students, many of whom (if they ever become many), Miss Garrett very prudently warned the aspirants, would get no practice at all; and—which neither Lord Shaftesbury nor Drs. Drysdale and Chapman seem ever to have considered—Miss Garrett's objection ignores the fact that female medical education is quite as much a man's question as a woman's. It is an instance of the Unprotected Men's Rights, which the shrieking sisterhood must permit us to observe will be considered as much from the mere masculine side as their rights, so called, are viewed from the mere feminine side. As to the special claim urged by Professor Masson—who is not, we believe, a medical professor—in the broadest terms, that he saw really no objection to men and women studying together in mixed classes on all medical subjects, it is enough to announce it. It is merely a matter of public morals. Mr. Masson, in a serious moment of afterthought, went so far as to say that there might be cases for special instruction; but the study of anatomy was not one of them. Even the *Times* concludes with a commonplace about the wholesome restraints of English life—we should rather have said of human life. It is a small thing to prattle about the danger of mixed classes in medicine rudely withdrawing the softening veil of simplicity and privacy from the life of young women; but the subject is too serious for this milk-and water tepid sentimentalism. The fact is, these female aspirants to the medical profession do not know, we hope, what they are talking about. Were these mixed classes permitted, no honourable and high-minded teacher could—we do not say that there might not be teachers here and there who would try it—lecture openly and conscientiously before a male class dotted with half a dozen girls of the usual age of medical students. The consequence would be obvious: his teaching would be either confessedly mutilated and culpably reticent, or he would be simply disgusting. In either case he would act most unjustly and cruelly to the male students. That is to say, all medical teaching would suffer; and the whole body of the people would have to pay in health and comfort for the strong-minded aspirations of a small body of ignorant pert girls. This is what we meant by saying that it is a man's question. Male teachers and male students have just as much right to have their morals looked after as women. It seems that indecent assaults are not to be confined to one sex; and we must insist on a Society for the Protection of Men if we hear any more of these mixed medical classes. But it is not only the revolting absurdity of the claim which puts it out of court. Nor is the childishness of Mr. Masson's argument, that because men and women go to church and attend lectures at South Kensington together, therefore boys and girls from eighteen to twenty-four should study anatomy together, and walk in company round all the beds of a hospital—a matter worth enlarging upon. We rest on more serious grounds. Let midwives, if midwives are wanted—and we have it on Miss Garrett's high authority that there is next to no demand for them—be properly instructed, and in a medical school. Women may very properly be taught some knowledge of physiology; and here they are not out of place in a scientific school. But while sex exists—and sex is an inconvenience which will not be suppressed or modified because there may be half a hundred, or even five hundred, foolish girls who think or are persuaded that they are possible Watsons or Brodies—while sex, we say, exists, mixed classes of medical students must remain an outrage to decency and common sense. Dr. Drysdale, who read a paper on the subject before the Victorian ladies, tells us that there was a famous female physician in the fourth—a misprint of course for the fourteenth—century somewhere in Italy. Very likely; and we dare say that in those days a female leech would be as good as a male leech. But this is England of the nineteenth, not Italy of the fourteenth, century; and whatever medicine and surgery in all their branches were then and there, they are now and here subjects which women cannot—whatever they think they may like—either be taught or practise.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"

OF APRIL 30.

OPPORTUNE SONG FOR THE JOCKEY CLUB.

"Hawley's lost now!"

THE MOST FATAL FORM OF CONSUMPTION.

The consumption of strong drink.

A DELIGHTFUL REMINISCENCE OF THE BOAT-RACE.

Sweep (to a carriage full of light blue ribbons): "Won't yer make room for a little 'un, ladies and gents? I'm for the Cambridge lot!"

STRANGE THINGS DO HAPPEN.

Mrs. Malaprop says she remembers years ago making an observation about an "Allegory on the banks of the Nile," but that she never expected to live to read of one being caught in the Thames.

"WIND!"

Brown having unguardedly confessed to being musical, his friend Wiffles offers to come and bring three other fellows, and play some beautiful flute quartets in his rooms. Poor Brown says he never sat for hours in such a thorough draught in his life!

MEDICAL.

We are delighted to read that King's College Hospital is out of debt, and the authorities are at once going to build another "wing." Whether this is advisable at the moment is a matter of a-pinion.

QUITE OUT OF DATE.

Isabel—"But, Grandma' dear, she's not a bit pretty, looks very stupid, and hasn't a shilling! What can he be going to marry her for?"

Grandma'—"Well, my dear, you will think it one of my old-fashioned notions,—but perhaps it is for love!"

BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

Mr. Newdegate's opinion of the monastic institutions, respecting which he proposes inquiry, implies no great veneration for St. Benedict, and the other saints who founded the principal orders. Mrs. Malaprop might truly say that Benedict is no saint in the Newdegate calendar.

THE COAT OF THE PERIOD.

Gus (to his favourite sister)—"Now, Cis, your candid opinion, please, and no humbug! How do you like this coat?"

Cis—"Well, dear, since you appeal to my candour, *I* think it would be none the worse for *an additional flounce or two.*"

QUEER TASTE.

"Ask your grocer for the London tea." Remembering our suspicions as to the seat of the manufacture of a good deal of the tea sold in the metropolis, this is the very last article we should think of asking our grocer to supply.

"DE TE."

What the "thoughtless husband" said to his family—"I don't think much of you."

A BUSY MAN.

Much has been written about the division of labour. But, according to one of the papers, a remarkable instance has just occurred of the accumulation of labour. A gentleman has been appointed to the office of Proproctor in the University of Oxford (not a sinecure), who is also a Master of Arts, in clerical orders, a Fellow of his College, and "Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade!"

FRENCH MODISTES AND FRENCH MODESTY.

French ladies are reputed to have good taste in dress, but here is a French fashion which we hope no English lady will have the bad taste to follow:—

"The low square-cut corsage now in vogue, which has come to be disrespectfully styled the *étalage*, consists of little else than a mere band of cerise velvet, bordered above and below with blonde lace, which with a rose posed at each shoulder suffices to form the sleeves."

What is called full dress is often barely decent, and ladies when most dressed have commonly least clothing. They who practise such exposure as is hinted at above deserve to be exposed to the severest form of censure. It is not enough to say that they are barefaced, for it is not their face which is the front of their offending. A cut at them in *Punch* is castigation they well merit; but were *Punch* to represent such women as they are, and as they ought not to be, *Punch* might cease to be regarded as a decent publication. Want of decency, the poet says, is want of sense; and no one but a fool would deem herself dressed properly, with a shred of ace, two roses, and a little scrap of velvet.

COMFORT FOR THE LOWLY.

Are you envious of the great, the eminent, the distinguished? Think of only a few of the penalties of greatness, of the extra weight it has to carry, and your feelings will change from envy and jealousy to pity and compassion. Reflect on what you escape by being humble, obscure, insignificant, and small, and be content with your allotment in life.

For a sample—

You escape having to preside at public dinners and meetings; to make speeches and move resolutions, and respond to the toast of your health.

You escape having to put your name down for subscriptions considerably beyond your means, and for objects to which you are utterly indifferent.

You escape seeing yourself painted at full length (by Tipp Topp, R.A.), on the walls of the Royal Academy, and hearing the somewhat plain-spoken remarks of the company on your attitude, expression, and features.

You escape gazing at your own photograph in the shop windows, bounded by a dancer in short skirts on one side, and by a notorious criminal on the other.

You escape persecution for your autograph, monogram, *carte-de-visite*, and possibly for a piece of your hair.

You escape being the subject of false and scandalous paragraphs in the newspapers.

You escape testimonials.

You escape laying first stones; inspecting hospitals, prisons, and lunatic asylums; having addresses presented to you; and being received by the local authorities.

You escape knighthood.

You escape *levées*, receptions and uniforms.

And, finally, you escape the publication of the contents of your will; you escape having your life written, and your private letters given to the world; and—greatest deliverance of all—you escape a public statue.

The Eye as a Detective.—*Nature* tells us, on the authority of the *Photographic News*, that the oft-reiterated statement that the eye of a dead animal has impressed upon it an image of the last object seen in life has been the subject of serious investigation in Germany. Americans have gone so far as to state that the eye of a murdered man had been found in which a portrait of the murderer was distinctly traceable. In the investigation in question the eyes of thirty different animals, all of which had been killed with a view to subsequent examination, were carefully inspected, but in no case was there any evidence discovered to warrant the statement referred to.

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A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.
Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:
Just Landed.
2 new English-built light Broughams with circular glasses on front, lamps and shaft.
1 very handsome English-built buggy with lamps.
1 ditto ditto dog-cart with ditto.
The properties of Gentlemen.
1 second hand hansom cab with lamps.
1 ditto light office palkhee shigram.
The Property of a Gentleman.
A nearly new light palanquin office shigram with lamps.
A second-hand English-built dog-cart.
Just Landed.
A very handsome English-built new and light mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
The property of a Gentleman.
A second-hand four seated English-built open-carriage with lamps and pole in excellent order.
Just Landed Ex S. S. Niger and City of Canton.
2 very handsome and light English-built Mail phaeton with sliding steps for Ladies.
1 ditto waggonette.
1 very neat and light boat-shaped small open-carriage, painted dark green and lining to match.
Just Landed ex Kemgon.
A very handsome English-built travelling phaeton by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
A ditto ditto small pony dog-cart by ditto ditto
Also,
1 nearly new English-built light park phaeton.
1 ditto ditto four-seated Broughams with circular glasses on front.
Just Landed ex Talbot.
A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
2 new velocipide.
Also,
A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.
1 second-hand single-seat English-built office brougham, Price Rs. 400.
Just Landed.
2 first-class new miniature brougham with circular glasses on front, open backs, painted dark blue and dark green and lining to match.
Just Unpacked.
A fresh batch of plane and neat buggy dog-cart, gig and carriage harnesses, with double stitches and warranted German silver furnitures.
A few four in hand whips.
The Properties of Gentlemen.
2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.
A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.
Just Landed ex Fifeshire.
A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
The property of a Gentleman.
A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.
A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.
The property of a Gentleman.
A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.
Just Landed.
A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.
Just landed.
Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
23rd May 1870.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824. CAPITAL £1,000,000.
INSURANCES may be EFFECTED on ALL CLASSES of PROPERTY through
EDWARD BIGG & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED IN 1809.
The UNDERSIGNED are AUTHORIZED to ACCEPT FIRE and LIFE RISKS on behalf of this Company.
Prospectuses containing Tables of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.
Bombay, 6th May 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agent.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.
Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
11, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.—William Steven, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Frederick H. Janson, Esq.
Henry Hules Berens, Esq. | Richard M. Harvey, Esq.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq. | J. G. Hubbard, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq. | G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq. | John Martin, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq. | Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart. | James Morris, Esq.
James Goodson, Esq. | Abram J. Robarts, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq. | Henry Vigne, Esq.
Thompson Hankey, Esq.
Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 16th February 1869.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION (Limited).
HEAD OFFICE, 28, QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE CLERK ARBUTHNOT, Esq., of Mavisbank.
JOHN COOK, Esq., W.S.
CHARLES COWAN, Esq., of Valleyfield.
KENNETH MACKENZIE, Esq., C.A.
JAMES MYLNE, Esq., W.S.
R. E. SCOTT, Esq., C.A.
WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., Actuary, Edinburgh.
Manager.—JAMES WILKIE, Esq., C.A.
This Association provides SECURITY for the FIDELITY of PERSONS in SITUATIONS of TRUST and RESPONSIBILITY, and undertakes all descriptions of GUARANTEE BUSINESS at moderate Premiums.
Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained at the Offices of the undersigned, who have been appointed AGENTS of the Association in Bombay.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A. D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E. C.
GOVERNOR.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
SUB-GOVERNOR. DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq. DAVID POWELL, Esq.
John P. Laurence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.
The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.
Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.
Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.
Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted a European Rates.
Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.
EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits. Rs. a. p.	Without profits. Rs. a. p.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One year. Rs. a. p.	Seven years. Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
Further information, forms of Applications, and Prospectuses can be had on application to
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Bombay, 15th January, 1870. Agents for Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE of JEWELLERY.—On WEDNESDAY, the 25th May, at 2 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in 9 Hummum Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagee, Jairam Sewjee, Esq., and on account and risk of the mortgagor:—
One Brilliant Ear-ring.
One Diamond, Pearl, Emerald and Ruby Necklace.
One bundle containing about 800 Rutees of assorted loose Emeralds.
One bundle containing 450 Rutees ditto ditto.
Also, on account of the concerned—
A few loose Emeralds.
One Brilliant Ear-ring.
A few Silver Plates, Mugs, &c.
A small parcel of Silver Geneva Watches, by last Mail Steamer.
HEERALALL & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 5, Forbes Street.
AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
On Friday the 27th inst., at 4 P.M. Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction on the premises, by order of Munna Mansing, Motta Mansing, Raja Kulla and Soorting Munna, trading under the name of Munna Mansing the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Agree Caloo Gunnoo Pithajee Gaikwar and Rambace, wife of the said Agree Caloo Gunnoo Pithajee Gaikwar the Mortgagors, the following landed property, viz:—
All that piece or parcel of land or fuzandaree ground whereof the fuzandar is Parsee Maneckjee Nowrojee, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting on the east side of Nowroji Hill 1st Row in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 22, containing by admeasurement in length two cattee and three-fourth and in breadth three cattees, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Nowrojee Hill first row, on or towards the west by the house of Khoja Natha, on or towards the north by the house of Nanjee Ramjee, on or towards the south by the house of Agree Cumleojee Pethajee.
AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER.
On Monday next, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Tank Bunder:"
Per "Fanny."
G D 80 Logs Square Teak Timber (first class).
8 do. round " "
3 & 1 Pieces Teak Boards and Scantlings.
G A 148 Logs Square Teak Timber (second class). Delivery to be taken according to the Invoice Specification, and no dispute to be raised for deficiency in measure.
AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly open carved blackwood furniture; best plated glass, and porcelainware, a splendid cottage piano with certificate by "Ralph Allison and Sons," a handsome English built Barouche on C. springs by "E. Kesterton," a remarkable light English built Mail Phaeton by "Lewis," a strong and serviceable English built dog cart, a pair of powerful chesnut and grey carriage horses, 15 hands high, a bay Arab carriage horse, a handsome grey Arab riding horse, books, a small lot of selected wines and spirits, &c., at Malabar Hill.
On Thursday, the 26th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and richly carved blackwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of G. Thomson, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprises a set of rich thin stem glass ware, best dinner and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, egg, and liquor frames, tea set, butter pot, water, set of spoons and forks, handsome dessert knives for 20 persons, case, silver milk jugs and sugar basins, best cutlery, &c. richly open carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of camp table in 4 pieces, side board, dumbwaiter, dining room chairs, elegantly carved circular, pier, and card tables, easy and drawing chairs, conversation sofas, all covered with rich crimson silk damask, chiffonier, music stand, a first-rate mahogany cottage Piano by "Ralph Allison & Sons" expressly made to order for Indian climate with certificate, a first-rate bronze 14 day clock on marble stand, strikes hour and half hour, rich English drawing room carpet with border, first-rate engravings, cromolithographs and oil paintings in maple and gilt frames, horned hatstands, richly carved four post bedstead, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, English mahogany double toilet glass, clothes and gown presses, towel horse, dispense articles, cooking utensils, valuable books, a lot of selected wines and spirits, &c.
AT 1 P. M.
A handsome English built Barrouche on C springs "by Kesterton."
A do. light mail phaeton by "Lewis."
A strong English built dogcart.
A pair of handsome powerful chestnut and grey carriage horses.
A bay Arab brougham or dogcart horse.
A handsome grey Arab riding do. Sets of single and double harness. Gentlemen's and lady's saddles, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view from Monday evening.
Bombay, 23rd May 1870. BENNETT & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
AUCTION SALE OF PAGOO TIMBERS.
On Monday, the 30th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at Tank Bunder, by order of Thucker Mathooradass Lowjee Esq., on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ruttonjee Dorabjee and Co—
About 105 tons pagoo timbers ex Abergeldie
About 15 tons pagoo timber ex Munsoory

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
FORT, MEADOW STREET, No. 25.
SALE BY AUCTION.
On Thursday next, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Byramjee, Framjee and Co. will hold their usual weekly Sale at their auction rooms, No. 25 Meadow Street, when they will submit the following for public competition, the property of a gentleman, comprising carved blackwood furniture, such as round, pier, dressing and washing tables, dressing glass, sideboard, dining and drawing room chairs, ladies work tables, large blackwood camp cot, a grand square pianoforte by Schroder, towel horse, screen, clothes press, wardrobe, hanging argand lamp, punkah balls, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, a mohogany photographic camera by Horne Thornewaite & Wood of London, a pistol in case by Wiggon and Elliott, bronze lamp balls with chains and pullies, porcelain door plates, Hobb's door locks, few packets of true golden leaves, spare glasses for gate lanterns, two cases of orange syrup, few carboys of salad oil, pictures, frames gilt sticks for picture frames, &c., &c., a few dozen of sherry wine.
AT 2 P.M.
One new open-door shigram.
A second-hand English-built brougham.
1 shigram with horse and harness complete.
And any other carriages and horses offering.
SALE of valuable landed property at New Town, Grant Road near the Two Tanks, by order of the Administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. James Connelly, deceased.
On Saturday next, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction, the following landed property, viz.:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or bungalow, cook-room, stable and godown standing thereon, together with the trees and plantations growing thereon, situate, lying, and being at New Town in the sub-district of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 3,103, 3,104, 3,114, and 3,127 and assesed by the Collector of Assessment for the Mazagon district under No. 28, and containing by admeasurement nine hundred and sixteen and one-third square yards, be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a public road called the Coomarwada Street, on or towards the west by the Mahomedan burial ground, on or towards the north by the Grant Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Bora Mahomed Ally Adumjee, the ground floor whereof was formerly and is now in the occupation of the Rev. C. Gilder, and the upper floor whereof was formerly in the occupation of Mr. T. Carpenter, but is now vacant.
For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Auctioneers.
BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.
Bombay, 21st May 1870.

FOR SALE, an English-built light WAGONETTE, for a pair or single horse, removable canopy, with thick oil cloth cover for Monsoon use.
Apply to Messrs. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Auctioneers, 23rd May 1870.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
NOS. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE of CLAIMS of the BANK of INDIA. (In Liquidation.)
NOTICE is hereby given, that on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May 1870, at 3 P.M., the following CLAIMS of this BANK will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and COMPANY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 12, Apollo Street, either together or separately, as the Liquidators shall, prior to the commencement of the sale determine, and on conditions to be then and there declared:—
Under Private Trust.
Claims on B. F. Cama Son's & Co., and Macindoe, Rogers and Co.
Under Act 28 of 1865.
Claims on the Estates of Premchund Roychund, Govind Hurry Walker, and Atmaram Madhowjee.
Insolvents.
Claims on the Estates of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Son's & Co.
Unsettled Claims.
Claims on W. B. Thompson, Rughunath Dinker, Veerjee Shamjee, Jairam Visram, Mohunjee Narron, Framjee Ruttonjee Colabawalla, and J. A. Wyllie.
Claims on the following Estates in London:—The Estates of Remington Cartwright and Co., Bell, Miller and Co., B F Cama and Co., C Robin and Co., Eccles, Cartwright and Co., G F Hoffman, Fletcher and Co., Lindsay and Co.
Claims on the following Estates in Calcutta:—The Estates of Hoffman and Co., Camin and Lamoroux, and Mowjee Hurridass.
Claim on the following Estate in Shanghai:—The Estate of Oppert and Co.
J. A. J. SHAW, } Liquidators.
BERAMJI NAOROSJEE, }
GENUINE SALE.
AUCTION SALE of very costly and handsome household furniture, rich cut glass and porcelainware, a first rate Thurston's full sized slate billiard table, an excellent mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., gas chandeliers, handsome velvet pile carpets, &c. at Mount Castle, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Friday the 27th instant, and the day following at 1 P. M., at the above named place, the whole of the very elegant and valuable household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, carriages, horses, &c. &c. the property of W. A. Hurst, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome blue and gold flowered large dinner set, one green and gold flowered dessert set, tea and breakfast sets, hotwater and vegetable dishes, plated cruet frames, pickle, egg and liquor stands, a beautiful epergne, a box of plated ribbed pattern spoons and forks, for 12 persons, tea trays, salvers, an elegant tea set, plated ice pitcher, mother o'pearl handles, dessert knives for 12 persons, fish knives and forks, bread and cake baskets, candlesticks, best ivory handled cutlery, &c., a set of blackwood dining table with circular ends, an American telescopic dining table, sideboard, presses, carpets, carved papered screens, a first-rate Thurston's full-sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, &c., mahogany oval table, console and wall tables with marble slabs, mahogany chiffoniers, rich ornaments, marble vases and figures, two marble pedestals surmounted by bronze figures representing the fisherman and the huntress, rich velvet pile medalium carpets with borders, twelve and three light gas chandeliers, mahogany conversation and half-backed couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, mahogany dining-room chairs, double and three light wall gas lamps, rosewood bankstands, card table, a splendid mahogany grand sympathetic square pianoforte by Soundy and Co. (a full-toned instrument,) a rosewood 10 stops Alexandre harmonium, engravings and chromolithograph in gilt and ... frames, a very elaborately carved blackwood centre ottoman lined with green Venetian cloth and springs, a neat writing table with drawers and Chubb's lock, carved whatnot, an handsome ... for marble one year time-piece by Hearson Coulson and Co., a fine slate bagatelle table with balls, cues, and stands, ... by Stevens, iron rocking and folding chairs, a first-rate sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson with fittings, a large telescope stand with box, musical boxes, microscopes, Japanned ... carved pier and side tables, carved 4 posts bedstead with ... and mattrasses, dressing and wash-hand tables, cheval and ... glasses, wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, horned hatstand, cleopatra and sofa couches, patent water closets, shower baths, a large refrigerator, copper utensils, and dispense articles, &c.
At 2 p.m., on the first day of sale.
An English built miniature brougham, by Hollman.
One palanquin shaped office shigram, adapted for one or pair.
A light English built dog cart; a pair of grey Arab horses, fast trotters, going in single or double harness, and has been ridden by a Lady. Side and hunting saddles and bridles, a set of double harness, an English chaff cutter, gram crusher, stable gear, a few pots of plants, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days prior to the day of sale.
AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, carriages, horses, &c., at Breach Candy, (opposite the Mahaluxmee Temple.)
On Monday, the 30th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable household furniture &c., the property of T. B. Kirkham, Esq., Principal of the Elphinstone High School, (proceeding to Europe.)
The full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.
AUCTION SALE of neat household furniture, &c., at No. 2 and 3, Bellassis Road (next to Messrs. Bolton and Co.)
On Thursday, the 2nd June next, at 1 P. M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, the neat household furniture, glass, porcelain and platedware, &c., the property of James Flynn, Esq., (proceeding to Europe), the same consisting of circular tables with and without marble slabs, conversation, half-backed, and reclining couches, teapoys, pier tables, chiffoniers, whatnots, glass door book cases, a mahogany German square pianoforte, hanging argand lamps, screens, arm and easy chairs, camp dining tables, carved ditto, four-posts bedstead, camp cots, wardrobes, presses, chests of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, cooking utensils and dispense articles, &c., &c.
No catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd May 1870.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
SALE OF DAMAGED SUGAR CANDY.
This day, Monday, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the P. and O godowns near the Town Custom House, on account of the concerned—
Y L—H A N—N F S C—170 tubs sugar candy more or less damaged by sea water, ex S. S. Bengal from Hongkong
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
This day, Monday, the 23rd instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following:—
8 bales grey shirtings
4 cases white mulls
ditto ditto jaconets
3 ditto T red prints
3 ditto coloured handkerchiefs
15 ditto Burgundy wine
A few dozen sherry
1 case fancy pictures in gilt frames
1 ditto superior cotton hose white and coloured
1 ditto cutlery by John Cop'ey and Sons
1 billiard table with balls, cues, &c.
An English-made bicycle
31 pieces Bombay-made tent or canvas cloth, 21 pieces grey striped cloth, 36 pieces grey drill, 42 pieces check cloth, 12 pieces coloured cloth, 100 dozen large and small bathing and table towels, and 20 dozen napkins, &c.
1 crate Messrs. Lepscombe and Co.'s patent water filters
An invoice of very superior electro-platedware, consisting of chamber candlesticks, tea and coffee services, cruet and pickle frames, tea pots, &c., &c.
On account and risk of Purshotum Hemraz—
B—1,169—½ case 75 pieces 38½ inch by 10 yards white lappets
2—1,094—1 ditto 150 ditto 38½ inch by 10 ditto ditto
On account and risk of Hemraz Heerjee—
" — 649—1 case 150 pieces 38½ inch by 10 yards white lappets
" —1,105—1 ditto 100 ditto 53 inch by 10 yards white lappet scarfs
" —1,093—1 ditto 150 ditto 38½ inch by 10 yards ditto lappets
" —1,169—½ ditto 75 ditto 38½ inch by 10 yards ditto ditto
POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE IN SMALL LOTS
12 cases 1199 pieces 20 yards 40 inch white jaconets
2 ditto 1092 ditto 2½ yards 40 inch T red white and yellow sarries
3 ditto 1469 ditto 2 yards 40 inch T red and yellow sarries
2 ditto 616 ditto 4½ yards 40 inch T red white and yellow sarries
9 ditto 908 ditto 20 yards 40 inch white mulls
SALE OF TIMBER.
On Thursday, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Tank Bunder—
150 logs 1st class teak
50 tons teak scantling of assorted sizes
100 ditto ditto boards, planks, posts, &c.
The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.
SALE OF NUR LUVUNG.
On Friday, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, on account of the concerned in the Town Custom House—
163 packages nur luvung more or less damaged landed ex Gunja Dowlut Pursad from Zanzibar.
FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
A bay Arab horse sound and young.
A fine hansom cab.
A Crystal Palace garden engine, complete.
WANTED.—A second-hand light serviceable brougham for one horse.
Bombay, 23rd May 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Diseases of Women.—Medical science in all ages has been directed to alleviate the many maladies incident to females; but Professor Holloway, by diligent study and attentive observation, was induced to believe that nature had provided a remedy for those special diseases. He has, after vast research, succeeded in compounding his celebrated Pills and Ointment, which embody the principle naturally designed for the relief and cure of disorders peculiar to women of all ages and constitutions, whether residing in warm or cold climates. They have repeatedly corrected disordered functions which have defied the usual drugs prescribed for such cases; and still more satisfactory is it, that the malady is relieved completely and permanently.

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AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.